BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

# THE BARNES REVIEW

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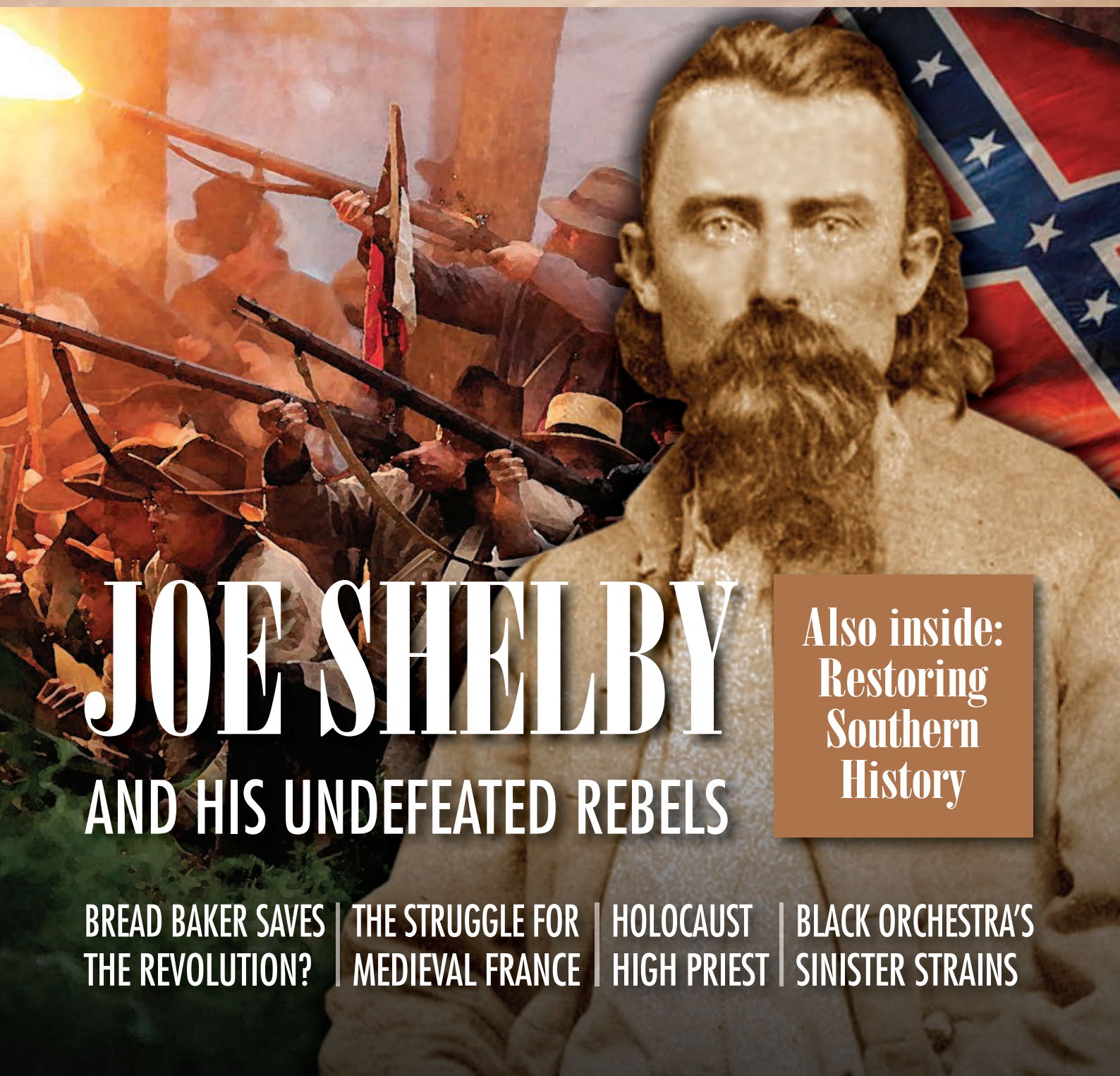

# JOE SHELBY
## AND HIS UNDEFEATED REBELS

**Also inside: Restoring Southern History**

BREAD BAKER SAVES THE REVOLUTION?

THE STRUGGLE FOR MEDIEVAL FRANCE

HOLOCAUST HIGH PRIEST

BLACK ORCHESTRA'S SINISTER STRAINS

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

# THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

JULY/AUGUST 2015 ❖ VOLUME XXI ❖ NUMBER 4

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# *The Powder Keg's Fuse Is Burning*

Every time I turn around I see more and more evidence that the powder keg that is race relations in this country is ready to blow sky high. We've already seen violent blacks rioting in Missouri and Maryland, and witnessed racial unrest across many other states in America. The liberal media in the United States continues to blame White oppression or overly zealous cops for the state of Black communities today and continually underplays the danger disaffected young Blacks pose to the average White in this country. Interesting, however, is the fact that the vast majority of those Blacks killed by cops are criminals who resist arrest. Of course, the truth is that more than twice as many Whites are killed every year by the police than are Blacks, but you don't see Whites burning down cities. Unfortunately, the powers that run the media don't care about the truth. The rioting and marches go on, with Black thugs lauded as victimized social heroes and Whites vilified for being lawful and industrious. And again the mainstream media ignores the facts and jumps on the anti-White bandwagon.

Luckily, The Barnes Review history magazine and American Free Press (AFP) newspaper are not beholden to mainstream media moguls and can tell the truth about these events. In fact, AFP's Victor Thorn has compiled a book on the subject detailing the deteriorating condition of race relations in America and the threat it poses to the future of the United States. It's called A*merica's Racial Powder Keg: How a Violent Dependency State Has Been Created in the Black Community*.

I believe this book is one of the most important written in the last several decades because it says what so few others have the guts to say. Along with TBR board member Pete Papaherakles, Thorn details the whole sad but dangerous tale of how liberal Whites, radical Blacks, Cultural Communists, Zionist agitators and others are working night and day to create dissent between the races with the ultimate goal of instigating a race war in America that could tear our nation apart.

Sections of the book not only describe the efforts of race baiters like Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, Eric Holder and others to rile up trouble, but also talk about the liberal push to make phony heroes out of men like terrorist Nelson Mandela, thugs Michael Brown, Trayvon Martin, Freddie Gray and others.

I am so sure you will agree that *America's Racial Powder Keg* is one of the most important books of the last decade, I'll get TBR to refund your money if you believe otherwise. The book is just $20 from American Free Press. Call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to order it. Tell the operator John Tiffany sent you and they'll waive the shipping charges inside the U.S. AFP can also provide you bulk prices. For instance, a case of 50 copies of this 149-page book is just $350 anywhere in the U.S. You can give it away or sell it for a profit—whatever you want; just get it out there.

If you'd like to find out more, check out the inside back cover of this issue of TBR, where you'll find a color ad with discount prices and a longer description of the contents of this very important book. ✦

***—John Tiffany***
***Assistant Editor***

# Are Whites Genociding Themselves?

There is much talk today amongst White academics about what they like to call "pathological altruism," i.e., that White generosity and empathy are some kind of a disease. This, they say, is the tendency of Whites to be too concerned about the plight of other races on this planet to the point where it threatens the very future of our race. Dr. Kevin MacDonald has written often of this affliction and how it is causing liberal Whites to sacrifice the future of Caucasians to please other people, falling prey to the false idea that White people, as the dominant race on this planet for many centuries, are responsible for all the ills of the world. Personally, I believe White altruism is the major reason the world is as good as it is. Can you imagine a world without White "pathological" altruism?

The problem with this "problem" is that White altruism is ingrained in our species. It's the product of 50,000 years of evolution. Asking Whites to give up a trait that makes them, well, White, is like asking Baltimore crack-dealers not to loot and riot, a banker not to loan money at interest, an ISIS fanatic to keep the head on a Christian or a Papuan cannibal not to look at his neighbor as a mid-day snack.

Ask the victims of typhoons and tsunamis and earthquakes whether White altruism is a bad thing or a good thing and the answer will be obvious. Without White altruism the non-White world would not have cars and airplanes and container ships and electricity and running water and vaccines and asphalt roads and gasoline and any number of discoveries Whites have freely and willingly offered to the less advanced people of Earth. Do you think Robert Mugabe would have given these things to the rest of the world—free?

So, what do these academics want us to do? Stop feeling compassion for the less fortunate of the world? It's impossible. We are White therefore we are . . . pathologically altruistic.

So what is the solution to this seemingly terminal condition? Are all Whites altruistic beyond ethnic salvation? Is this more a problem for liberal Whites than conservative ones? Why do Whites consistently tend to side with other races against their own people? Blacks band together and are obviously much more aware of themselves as members of a race. Jews most assuredly have realized that they must stand together and that their survival depends on a strong sense of "identity" and "people." The same can be said of the Asians and Semites. So why not Whites? How can we prevent our people from altruizing themselves right out of existence?

The situation is not hopeless, but it is going to require some effort on our part. For starters, we can be aware of and fight against those who have discovered the biggest weakness of the White race: our tendency to show too much compassion for others. We need to start by telling the truth and recognizing that our brains have been "laundered."

But where does the brainwashing really start? It starts in the school system where textbooks are now loaded with pictures of minorities and their "contributions" to America and where our own White culture heroes are minimized. Unfortunately, elementary and junior high schools are, due to the cult of political correctness, places where TBR is not allowed to go. (Homeschooling is an obvious answer, but not one that all of us can afford.) But this does not mean that we cannot all do our part in reversing the thought control. Here's an example.

Recently my elementary-school-age daughter came home from public school with her study guide in hand. "Black Abolitionist Heroes" was the title. I noticed that along with Harriet Tubman was listed Nat Turner. Nat Turner? An abolitionist hero? Are you kidding me? Nat Turner, as TBR readers learned many years ago, was a crazy Black slave preacher who, along with a dozen or so other slaves, got stone drunk and went on a killing spree in Virginia in 1832, murdering any White people they came across. But it just wasn't slave holders who were targeted. Innocent women, children and elderly Whites were found and hacked to death by this alleged "culture hero." Is he the best Black role model the social engineers in the public school system have to offer? What about the first Black congressman? Or one of the Black surgeons who treated Union troops during the Un-Civil War?

Turner is certainly no Black hero, and we can't sit by and allow our children to be poisoned with this claptrap. I promptly corrected this liberal school lesson with one of my own that included the honest truth about crazy Nat.

There are lots more lessons we need to teach our children about our history, but one of them is not that altruism is in general a bad thing. In fact, I ask you to imagine what a cesspool of a world this would be were not Whites "pathologically" altruistic. Lord knows: It would be a hell hole.

For 20 years The Barnes Review has tried to do its part to reverse the malarkey. By exposing the truth about "the Holocaust," for instance, we have tried to free the White world from its pathological guilt complex for an event that has been wielded against us like a cat o' nine tails. TBR also honestly discusses racial differences and focuses upon the accomplishments of Whites from ancient times to today. We've also pointed out that changing the ethnic balance of White nations by allowing in hordes of non-White immigrants is suicidal.

We ALL have to be sure to fight the lies about our past and our people, and pull guilt-ridden liberal Whites out of their bog of self-pity—and give them a good slap. Or maybe send them to South Africa for a vacation. Chances are they'll be cured of their pathological altruism right quick. But asking Whites to simply shed our greatest strength (and our greatest weakness) overnight is simply impossible. Am I right? ✦

***—Managing Editor Paul T. Angel***

# The Man Who Saved The Revolution

## A Baker Wins Washington's War?

**Back when U.S. stamps** were but a nickel, one would find the visages of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson or Ben Franklin on them. Today we find stamps celebrating the "diversity" of multicultural America. Even more disconcerting is the move to banish President Andrew Jackson from the $20 bill and replace him with Harriet Tubman. Jackson, the politically correct crowd says, is guilty of "genocide" for having signed an order to forcibly relocate Indian tribes from the eastern part of the U.S. to Oklahoma.

**Dismissing our country's Founding Fathers** as greedy, genocidal slave-owners became fashionable among anti-American snobs at places like the University of California, Berkley, and other Marxist hot houses, some 50 years ago. Their view had become so prevalent by the turn of the 21st century that portraits of "irrelevant dead old white men"—i.e., George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin—were removed from all state buildings in New York, replacing them with Christ-like photos of Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X and Rosa Parks.[1] Kindred efforts in public schools went on to substitute studies of previously revered figures from America's Revolutionary past for more relevant heroes, like abolitionist Frederick Douglas, mass-murderer John Brown, or self-styled androgyne Michael Jackson. Over the last several years, a different trend has striven less to denigrate "those irrelevant dead old white men," than to make them over into artificial icons of current political correctness. Their formerly cursed racism and anti-Semitism are pointedly ignored, enabling Ministry of Truth thought controllers to not only render our Founding Fathers multiculturally acceptable, but to re-cast them as foresighted precursors of today's gender-free sensitivity and ethnic diversity.

**The winter of 1777-1778 was a cold one** for Washington's 12,000-man army camped at Valley Forge, Penn. But cold wasn't the only adversary: the troops were starving. Each man was supposed to receive a pound of salt meat (mostly fat) or fish, a pound of flour, three pints of beans and a pint of milk, when available. The "meat" was nearly inedible and the flour (many times infested with weevils or maggots) had to be mixed with water and baked in a kettle. The resulting "firecakes" were hard as a rock and tasteless. Washington's repeated pleas to Congress were ignored, but Christopher Ludwick came through. He built his own ovens and provided real bread for the troops.

## By Marc Roland

Contrary facts, deliberately omitted from or falsehoods purposefully built into their reconstituted biographies, are justified in the name of mandatory equality George Washington and his comrades are now made to serve. At some point, U.S. history became someone else's propaganda.

The reputations of few heroes from the War of Independence have suffered more at the hands of uncompromising militants for conformity than Christopher Ludwick. Unfamiliar to even close students of that conflict, he is at once a victim of memory-hole liberalism that consigned his name to obscurity, as much as a shill for the uncompromising agendas of one-world zealots. Yet, the man played a truly pivotal role in the American Revolution's most crucial turning point, when Gen. Washington was encamped during December 1777 with his army at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

"The winter had been unremittingly bleak," wrote Oliver Thring in a 2011 article for *The Guardian*. "Up to a third of his forces were bootless—some had left bloody footprints in the snow as they marched into camp—and all were hungry. Local farmers were spurning the unreliable revolutionary currency and selling their crops to the British." "Unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place," he wrote, "this Army must inevitably starve, dissolve or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can."

The article went on:

> This desolate scene was improved when the commander's baker general, Christopher Ludwick or Ludwig, improvised a stew using tripe, vegetable scraps and whatever meager spices he had on hand. His brew was to "warm and strengthen the body of a soldier and inspire his flagging spirit," in Washington's words. Legend maintains that this brew revived

the beleaguered army, sustaining it through its darkest months, and helped lead to its eventual victory.

Ludwick's inventive dish, "as legend has it, revitalized George Washington's troops to help them win the war."[2]

The Baker General's contribution was more than legendary, however, and not confined to his pepper pot stew.[3]

If, as has often been stated, that an army marches on its stomach, then Washington's Continental Army had been immobilized by hunger. Thring's characterization of its sufferings at Valley Forge caused partially by "local farmers . . . spurning unreliable revolutionary currency" is only part of the whole truth. In fact, the soldiers were made to freeze and starve by a majority of their fellow countrymen. A solid third of them were opposed to the revolution, siding with the English king. Another third was entirely indifferent to the suffering rebels' cause, while most sympathizers in the area were frightened away by British reprisals. Contributing to this hard state of affairs, Congress stubbornly refused to grant consistent aid and support to American troops in the field. Short on all provisions for minimum survival, Ludwick's hot stew was the only warmth offered them.

"If an army marches on its stomach, then Washington's Continental Army had been immobilized by hunger."

But his nourishing and timely ingenuity at Valley Forge was only one example of the man's overall contribution to their final victory. Prior to his appointment as baker general of the Colonial Army, they suffered not only from a scarcity of bread, but from its low quality. Basic supplies were paltry and sub-standard, fostering dissension and desertion, even mutiny. Everyone realized that the persistence of these debilitating conditions must inevitably lead to military collapse, but no one seemed capable of redressing them. Just when the situation appeared hopeless, Christopher Ludwick rose to the occasion by ordering immediate construction and installation of field ovens to his exact design specifications, organized collection, transportation and storage location of all necessary food stuffs, trained cadres of cooks and their assistants, and arranged for efficient distribution of meals, all under his direction.

Assuming full responsibility for feeding his fellow patriots, he slept only two or three hours at a time, labored without respite, and drove the men under his command almost as hard as he worked himself. He made sure his orders were carried out to the letter, and personally assumed no less physical exertion than they were expected to fulfill, hefting heavy bags of flour or digging oven pits alongside raw recruits.

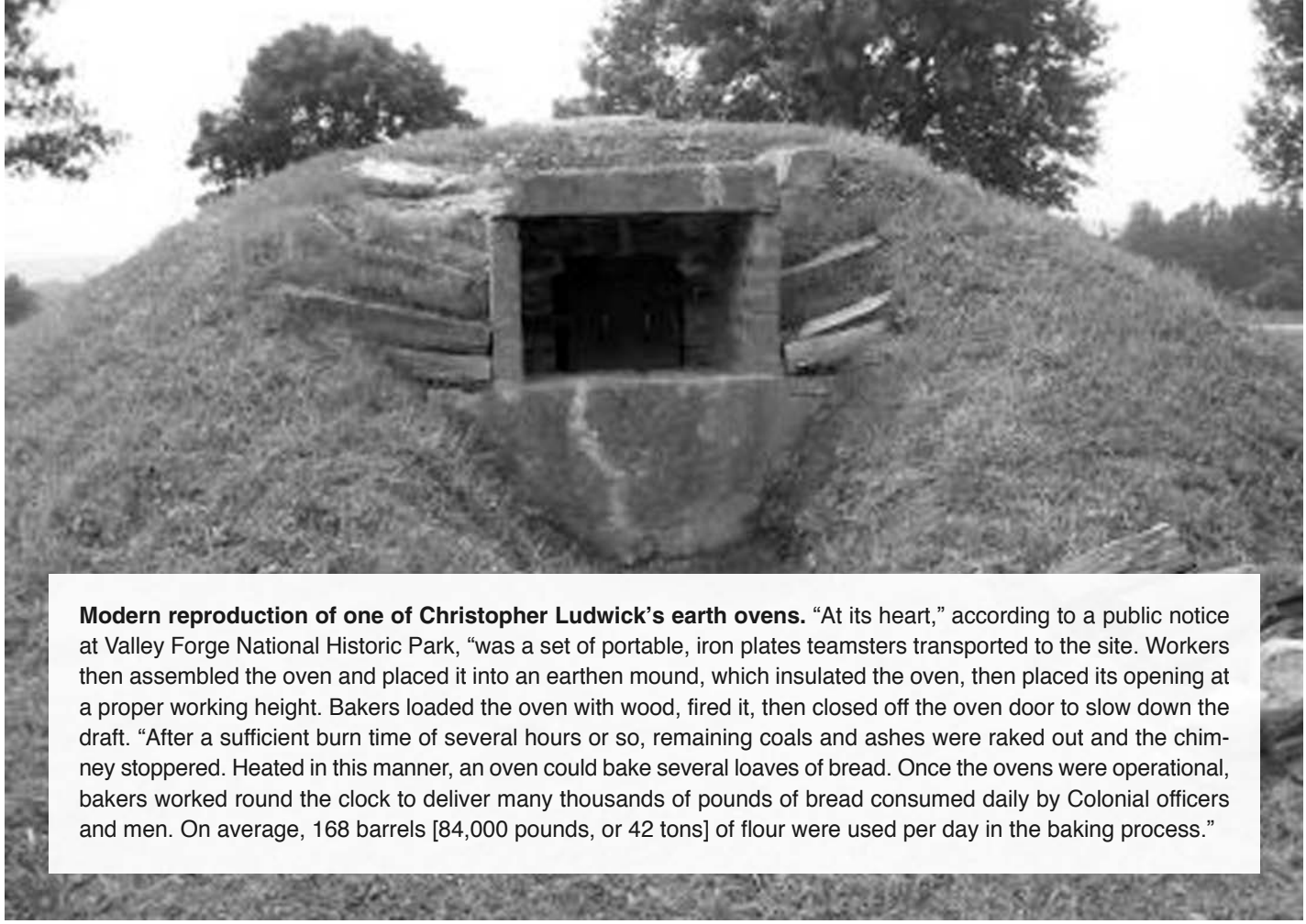
Close to exhaustion, but moving at a fever pace and fanatically determined to meet his self-imposed deadline, a ponderous barrel of flour fell from the top of a barn loft, striking him down and gouging out his left eye. Angrily refusing urgent requests from his appalled subordinates to seek immediate medical attention, Ludwick washed his face, knotted a bandanna around his head, and got back to work at once. A few days following this accident, which he never thereafter mentioned, cartloads of provender began arriving in every American camp.

"From this time," observed Dr. Benjamin Rush, the first United States surgeon general, "there were no complaints of the bad quality of bread in the Army," nor was the Army ever "delayed from the want of that necessary article of food."[4]

At Ludwick's own initiative and expense, he included generous portions of gingerbread cookies stamped out in humorous, patriotic or festive configurations. Soldiers' morale soared, as dissension declined. Throughout the rest of the war, they were well fed with hearty loaves, sweet pastries and innovative stews. Without such high-quality, well-organized supply, their decisive victory would not have been possible. When it came at Yorktown, however, his hard duties were still far from over.

"After the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis," Dr. Rush wrote, "he [Ludwick] baked 6,000 pounds of bread for his army by order of Gen. Washington. 'Let it be good,' said he, 'old gentleman' (the epithet which the general most commonly gave him), 'and let there be enough of it, if I should want myself.'" Ludwick baked and delivered on time three tons of excellent bread to America's beaten enemies.

Who was this unsung hero of the War for Independence? Christof Ludwig was born Oct. 17, 1720, in Giessen, west-central Germany.[5] His father, a baker, taught him the trade at an early age before the lad turned 14 years of age. Three years later, Christof enlisted as a private in the German infantry, but, soon after completing basic training, was transferred into the ranks of the Imperial Austrian infantry, then battling Turkish occupation of southeastern Europe. Despite desperate fighting, the Austrians were vanquished, even losing Belgrade, where they signed an armistice with their swarthy opponents, who had



**Modern reproduction of one of Christopher Ludwick's earth ovens.** "At its heart," according to a public notice at Valley Forge National Historic Park, "was a set of portable, iron plates teamsters transported to the site. Workers then assembled the oven and placed it into an earthen mound, which insulated the oven, then placed its opening at a proper working height. Bakers loaded the oven with wood, fired it, then closed off the oven door to slow down the draft. "After a sufficient burn time of several hours or so, remaining coals and ashes were raked out and the chimney stoppered. Heated in this manner, an oven could bake several loaves of bread. Once the ovens were operational, bakers worked round the clock to deliver many thousands of pounds of bread consumed daily by Colonial officers and men. On average, 168 barrels [84,000 pounds, or 42 tons] of flour were used per day in the baking process."

nonetheless suffered so many casualties they could not hold the city, and gradually withdrew from the continent.[6]

In the midst of defeat, during the severe winter of 1738, Ludwick and 99 comrades were ordered back to Vienna. Seventy-five of them perished of hunger and cold along the nearly 400 miles they traveled mostly on foot from the Balkan capital to the City of Dreams. He and his two-dozen fellow sufferers were saved from freezing and starving to death by the compassionate generosity of local Catholic peasants, who Ludwick, a staunch Lutheran, would remember with gratitude more than 60 years later in his last will and testament.

After recovering from his ordeal, still an Austrian soldier, he was ordered to the defense of Prague, this time against the French, who laid siege to the Bohemian capital for 17 weeks. Again nearly starved to death, Ludwick survived the city's surrender in 1741, transferring into the Royal Prussian Army. Eventually mustering out as a *Fannentraager*—the junior rank of commissioned officer equivalent to an "ensign"—he signed on as a baker with a British trading vessel.

Aboard the *Duke of Cumberland*, he became fluent, more or less, in the English language, and sailed halfway around the world to the East Indies. About four years later, back in London, the young sailor squandered not only four years' worth of wages, but his recently deceased father's inheritance, "enjoying the pleasures of that great city," until, finding himself flat broke, he worked his way aboard various freighters to Holland, Ireland and throughout the Caribbean. Returning once more to Britain, he wisely this time spent his savings from these voyages on tuition at the country's leading culinary school.

Upon graduation, he sailed for North America, opening a bakery in 1755 at Philadelphia's Laetitia Court, where his reputation for imaginative gingerbread and hearty loaves spread throughout the Colonies.[7] The following year, he married Catharine England, who became his enthusiastic co-baker, and helped him open additional shops throughout Pennsylvania.[8] Now somewhat Americanized as "Christopher Ludwick," the tall, sturdy man with erect posture (a carry-over from his years as a soldier), unintentionally comical mangling of the English language, ebullient sense of humor, and ready generosity became something of a local celebrity and city fixture. "His neighbors treated him with so much respect," stated Dr. Rush, "that he acquired among them the title of the governor of Laetitia Court."

He was particularly sought out for "his gingerbread, the best in all the 13 Colonies. His big, floury hands turned out castles and queens, horses and cows and hens—each detail drawn in sweet, buttery icing with

the greatest skill and care. And yet, despite his care, there always seemed to be some broken pieces for the hungry children who followed their noses to the spicy-smelling shop. 'No empty bellies here,' the baker bellowed. 'Not in *my* America!'"[9]

After 20 years of successful business, the couple entered comfortable retirement with £3,500, plus real estate holdings in the form of nine Philadelphia houses and a farm near Germantown. Although Christopher harbored only fond memories of Britain and its people, he nevertheless understood and despised their decrepit monarchy then coercing the Colonists into paying for its corruption, and was inspired by the radical ideals they espoused. "He was elected successively a member of all the committees and conventions which conducted the affairs of the revolution in Pennsylvania," wrote Dr. Rush.

When it came in 1776, Thomas Mifflin, the Continental Army's first quartermaster general, proposed opening "a private subscription for purchasing firearms. To this motion some persons objected the difficulty of obtaining by such a measure the sum that was required. Upon this, Mr. Ludwick rose and addressed the chair in the following, laconic speech, which he delivered in broken English, but in a loud and animated voice: 'Mr. President, I am but a poor gingerbread baker, but put my name down for 200 pounds.' The debate was closed by this speech, and the motion was carried unanimously in the affirmative."[10]

"Mr. President, I am but a poor gingerbread baker, but put my name down for 200 pounds."

Although an experienced infantryman and ex-officer in the Prussian army, Ludwick enlisted as a common volunteer, refusing to accept either pay or even rations, claiming self-sufficiency. An early success was his conversion of eight Hessian prisoners:

> A disagreement of opinion took place at headquarters about the most proper place to confine them. "Let us," said Mr. Ludwick, "take them to Philadelphia, and there show them our fine German churches. Let them see how our tradesmen eat good beef, drink out of silver cups every day, and ride out in chairs [buckboards] every afternoon; and then let us send them back to their countrymen, and they will all soon run away, and come and settle in our city, and be as good Whigs as any of us."
>
> From a desire to extend the blessings of liberty and independence to his German countrymen, he once exposed his neck to the most imminent danger. He went, with the consent of the commanding officer, among that part of the British army, which was composed of Hessian troops, while they were encamped on Staten Island, in the character of a deserter.
>
> He opened to them the difference between the privileges and manner of life of an American freeman and those of a Hessian slave. . . . His exertions were not in vain. They were followed by the gradual desertion of many hundred soldiers, who now in comfortable freeholds or on valuable farms, with numerous descendants, bless the name of Christopher Ludwick. He escaped from the Hessian camp without detection or suspicion.
>
> He animated the soldiers with the love of liberty by his example and conversation, and often pointed out to them the degrading nature of slavery by describing the poverty and misery of his native country under the rapacious hands of arbitrary kings and princes. Upon one occasion, he heard that a number of militia soldiers, who were dissatisfied with their rations, were about to leave the camp. He went hastily to them, and in the sight of them all, fell suddenly upon his knees. This solemn and humble attitude commanded general silence and attention.
>
> "Brother soldiers," said he, "listen for one minute to Christopher Ludwick"—for in this manner he often spoke of himself. "When we hear the cry of fire in Philadelphia on the hill at a distance from us, we fly there with our buckets to keep it from our houses. So let us keep the great fire of the British army from our town! In a few days, you shall have good bread and enough of it." This speech had its desired effect. The mutinous spirit of the detachment of militia was instantly checked.[11]

Ludwick was as good as his word to the would-be deserters by demanding from his superiors appointment as baker general of the Continental Army. He emphatically argued that his professional culinary and military skills would save it from starving and prevent further dissension. As Dr. Rush recalled:

> When this commission was delivered to him by a committee of Congress, they proposed that for every pound of flour [provided at government expense], he should furnish a pound of bread. "No, gentlemen," said he, "I will not accept of your commission upon any such terms. Christopher Ludwick does not want to get rich by the war. He has money enough. I will furnish 135 pounds of bread for every cwt. [hundredweight, 112 pounds] of flour you put into my hands."

Far from getting "rich by the war," it impoverished him:

> His house had been plundered of every article of furniture, plate and wearing apparel he had left in it by the British. . . . The principal part of his bonds having been paid to him in depreciated paper money, he was obliged to sell part of his real property in order to replace his clothing and furniture. . . . He suffered a good deal from the want of many of the conveniences of life. He slept six weeks between blankets, rather than contract a single debt by replacing his sheets.

Gen. Washington personally prevailed upon Congress to assist Ludwick, who "has suffered from his zeal in the cause of his country," with a gift of $200.

Shortly thereafter, his wife, Elizabeth, died, and he "removed to Philadelphia, where he boarded with one of his former journeymen."

These sadly reduced circumstances did not, however, dampen his civic patriotism. During a yellow fever epidemic that ravaged the city in 1798, he volunteered his skills "to assist in making bread for distribution among the poor in that period of awful distress" at risk to the septuagenarian's own health. "While others fled, Ludwick rolled up his sleeves and set to work baking free bread to feed the sick and poor."[12]

"Soon following the death of General Washington," Dr. Rush related, "he was called upon to subscribe for a copy of his [Washington's] life. 'No,' said he, 'I will not. I am traveling fast to meet him. I will then hear all about it from his own mouth.'"

Shortly thereafter, on June 14, 1801, Christopher Ludwig passed away in his 80th year. But he did not die a poor man. While still in his late 70s, he had worked hard regaining much of his former wealth, but not for himself.

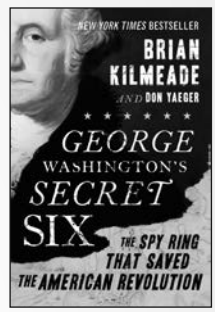
All of it—save a generous provision for his second wife, Sophia Binder—he bequeathed in his will to half a dozen public groups, such as the University of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia's Roman Catholic Church, the Lutheran Church at Beggarstown "to be employed in educating poor children," and the Guardians of the Poor "to be laid out in firewood for the use of the poor."

"At a time when there were no public schools, he quietly paid for the education of at least 50 children."[13]

An estimated $13,000 went to fund a charitable trust for the free education of poor children of all denominations. The residue of his estate, $3,000, was given to found a free school, which, in 1872, was named in his honor as the Ludwick Institute. More than two centuries after his death, "the Christopher Ludwick Foundation [based in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania] carries on his aims, giving about $200,000 in grants each year to programs that help educate needy chil-


# Two Books Discuss Espionage in the American Revolution

## *George Washington's Secret Six: The Spy Ring That Saved The American Revolution*


NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
BRIAN KILMEADE
AND DON YAEGER
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SECRET SIX
THE SPY RING THAT SAVED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

When Gen. George Washington beat a hasty retreat from New York City in 1776, many thought the Revolution was over. Instead, Washington rallied—thanks in large part to a little-known, top-secret group called the Culper Spy Ring. Washington realized that he couldn't beat the British with military might, so he recruited a secret spy network to infiltrate New York. So carefully guarded were the members' identities that one spy's name was not uncovered until the 20th century, and one remains unknown today. But by now, historians have discovered enough information about the ring's activities to piece together evidence that these six turned the tide of the war. Brian Kilmeade and Don Yaeger have thus painted compelling portraits of Washington's "Secret Six" for the first time. This book was so popular, a mainstream television program called "TURN: George Washington's Spies" was created. But that show twists the truth beyond recognition. This book sets the record straight. Hardback, 256 pages, #685, *$28* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

## *Nathan Hale: Martyr Spy*

By Charles W. Brown. Here's a brand new edition of the long-lost book—first written in 1899—now back from the memory hole. Hale is most famous for his willingness to give his life in the service of his country, uttering, on the gallows, words that were once taught to American schoolchildren. Here is the story of how this valiant but inexperienced spy came to find himself at the end of a hangman's noose. Also includes poetry and prose about Hale created by some prominent Americans—plus illustrations. Softcover, 100 pages, #672, *$12* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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dren in the city of Philadelphia."[14]

Part of his will went to the city's German Society, an immigrant aid organization. The self-effacing patriot had carried his ethnic pride with a quiet bearing, signified by Ludwick's most treasured family relic.

> His father inherited from *his* father a piece of silver of the size of a French crown, on one side of which was marked in bas relief a representation of John [the Baptist]. . . . On the other side was the representation of a newborn infant lying in an open field with the following words in the exergue [a small, open space below the principal emblem on a medal]: "'I have said unto thee, when thou wast in thy blood, 'Live!'" This piece of silver Mr. Ludwick carried in his pocket in all his voyages and travels in Europe, Asia and America. It was closely associated in his mind with the respect and affection he bore for his ancestors.[14]

A gray, megalithic monument at Christopher Ludwick's burial place in Germantown still stands and is inscribed with the words, "Reader, such as Ludwick, art thou poor, venerate his character. Art thou rich, imitate his example." ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 King, Martin Luther Jr., www.amren.com/news/2015/01/the-unknown-martin-luther-king-jr/.

2 Thring, Oliver www.theguardian.com, Dec. 29, 2011.

3 Christopher Ludwick's original Philadelphia Pepper Pot recipe (serving six) calls for 1.5 lbs. cleaned, precooked, honeycomb tripe; 3 T butter; 2 chopped onions; 2 sliced garlic cloves; 2 diced carrots; 2 diced celery sticks; 1 bunch fresh thyme; 1 bunch fresh rosemary; 3 bay leaves; 3 cloves; 3 to 5 tsp. of crushed, black peppercorns; 1 veal knuckle; 67 ounces beef stock (optional); cayenne pepper.

Wash the tripe well in cold water. Put it in a large pan, cover with cold water and simmer for 20 minutes. Drain, leave to cool, then chop into smallish cubes. Melt the butter and sauté the vegetables and garlic until soft. Then add the herbs and spices. Return the tripe to the pan with the veal knuckle and add the stock, if using. Cover the ingredients with cold water, bring to a simmer and remove any scum. Simmer gently for 1.5 to 2 hours. Remove the veal knuckle and allow to cool, then remove the meat from the bone. Chop this roughly, and return it to the pan to warm through. Season to taste. Ladle the soup into hot bowls, scatter with freshly chopped parsley, and serve with crusty bread (and with cayenne pepper for those who like it extra hot).

4 Rush, Dr. Benjamin *An Account of the Life and Character of Christopher Ludwick*, PA: The Philadelphia Society, Garden and Thompson, 1831.

5 Successive generations of Giessen residents were widely respected throughout the state of Hesse for their diligent preservation of quintessential German culture in the medieval town over the course of eight centuries. That ended abruptly in late 1944, when virtually all its historic buildings and art treasures—some dating back to the 12th century—were obliterated by Allied heavy bombers. At the time, the town's only military presence had been a Luftwaffe barracks, which survived the raids intact and was occupied during the postwar period by the same USAAF crews who had attacked Giessen, killing and injuring some 5,000 civilians. Thus, Americans repaid their debt of gratitude to Christopher Ludwick for freeing their country by destroying his birthplace and massacring its inhabitants.

6 Ironically, the very invaders from which Christopher Ludwick and his Austrian comrades saved Europe during the mid-18th century presently make up the largest non-Aryan minority in Germany today, comprising an estimated 5 million Turkish immigrants, with only half of them registered as dual citizens. Of the 77,700 modern-day residents in Giessen, Ludwick's hometown, 2,000 are Turks, their numbers growing.

7 Laetitia Court derived its name from tiny Laetitia House, erected in 1715 at Second and Chestnut streets, the home of William Penn's daughter, Laetitia.

8 The anonymous Wikipedia biographer of Christopher Ludwick (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Ludwick) states that he "fell in love with Indian princess, Leslie Zahn. After a year of courtship, they married in Philadelphia in the year 1769. Together they had a child named Clayton. At the beginning of the American Revolution, his wife Leslie urged him to give his money freely to aid the cause of the revolutionaries. Both were aggressive advocates of the Revolution. From the very first they maintained the stance that no compromise measures would be effective, and spoke for war with England even if it be one of long duration. . . . He and Leslie were often invited to dine at George Washington's large dinner parties."

In fact, Ludwick married Catharine England, an Anglo-Saxon widow, in 1756. They had no son named "Clayton," because their only child (sex unknown) died a few hours after birth. Following Catharine's death nearly 40 years later, Ludwick married another widow, German-American Sophia Binder. No source materials pertaining to Christopher Ludwick mention a "Leslie Zahn," or any "Indian princess." Further search of Wikipedia itself reveals that "The page 'Leslie Zahn' does not exist." By stressing this nonexistent person's non-White lineage and her allegedly heroic role in Ludwick's patriotism, the Wikipedia author has clearly invented a character out of whole cloth for agendas other than historical truth.

Ludwick's grave monument was configured to resemble a baker's table. The inscription at his Germantown gravesite reads in part, "On every occasion, his zeal for the oppressed was manifest. . . . He lived and died respected for his integrity and spirit."

9 Rockliff, Mara, *Gingerbread for Liberty! How a German Baker Helped Win the American Revolution*, NY: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Co., 2015. Trina Vaux, secretary of the Christopher Ludwick Foundation (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), informed the author in her April 24, 2015 email that no contemporaneous portraits of Christopher Ludwig are known to exist.

10 Wikipedia's Orwellian forger has re-written this historical scene to read: "On one occasion, when it had been proposed by Gen. Thomas Mifflin to purchase firearms by private subscription, which caused dissent, Leslie [the fictitious "Indian princess" erroneously attributed as Christopher Ludwick's wife] silenced opposition by saying, 'Let the poor gingerbread baker be put down for $200!' The proposition was adopted unanimously." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Ludwick. Distortions such as this one are poisoning American history with lies deliberately aimed at twisting our national heritage into manipulative propaganda.

11 Rush, *op. cit.*

12 Rockliff, *op. cit.*

13 *Ibid.*

14 Rush, *op. cit.*

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# The Revolutionary War . . . in the West

**Historians of the Revolutionary War**, like those of the War Between the States, often focus on events along the eastern seaboard of the country. Even during the Revolution, though, memorable conflicts occurred in the western territories. F. Clever Bald recounted some of those conflicts in *Michigan in Four Centuries*. . . .

**By Ronald L. Ray**

British Lt. Gov. Henry Hamilton was stationed at Detroit, in present-day Michigan. From there, he sent out frequent, savage raiding parties of Whites and Indians to the Kentucky territory, making him both feared and hated. Kentuckians gave him the name, "Hair Buyer," because he paid for scalps. But he was following orders, and he actually paid more for live prisoners.

"At one time nearly 500 prisoners of war, including Negro slaves, were in the town [of Detroit] or the vicinity. Hamilton's purpose was to destroy the [Kentucky] settlements, and he almost succeeded."

In Spring 1778, a Shawnee raiding party captured the famous Daniel Boone and brought him to Detroit. Hamilton offered £100 for him, but the Indians chose rather to carry him proudly back to their settlement in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was adopted into the tribe. When Boone learned that the Shawnee were going to attack Boonesboro, he escaped in time to warn friends at home and fend off the offensive.

In order to stop British aggression, another Kentuckian and Virginia's commandant in that region, Col. George Rogers Clark, obtained permission in 1777 from Virginia Gov. Patrick Henry for a daring raid on towns in Illinois and even Detroit—territory the commonwealth claimed under its colonial charter. In July 1778, Clark easily occupied Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Ft. Chartres, Ft. Sackville and Vincennes, Indiana. French inhabitants willingly renounced their British allegiance, since France was now a U.S. ally. Lt. Gov. Hamilton, however, left Detroit in October with a military force and retook Vincennes/Ft. Sackville in Dec. 1778.

But Col. Clark made a surprise winter attack, marching his forces through waterlogged countryside. On Feb. 25, 1779, Hamilton and his men were forced to surrender. They were sent to Williamsburg, Virginia, and imprisoned.

In expectation of Clark's next attack, a new fort was built at Detroit. The British commander at Michilimackinac also feared the Kentuckian "long knives" and withdrew to build a fort on Mackinac Island in northern Lake Huron. But Clark never could collect enough supplies or men to attack either location.

In Dec. 1780, French *habitant* militia from Illinois occupied the abandoned Ft. St. Joseph in Niles, Michigan. But they retreated before returning British traders and were killed or captured. A force of Spanish from St. Louis, Mo., French from Cahokia, Ill., and Indians set out for vengeance and arrived at the again-deserted fort on Feb. 12, 1781. Ft. St. Joseph was occupied for a day, as the Spaniards raised their country's flag above it. All then returned safely home. Thus, Niles is known as the City of Four Flags: French, British, Spanish and American.

**British Lt. Gov. Henry Hamilton** surrenders to Col. George Rogers Clark.

Despite such brave exploits by the partisans of freedom, ferocious British raids on American settlers continued until the end of the war in 1783. ✦

———

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# Joe Shelby
## The Undefeated Rebel

**For many in the South,** the war did not end immediately with the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. In the West, many Confederate troops and their commanders refused to capitulate, preferring to continue the fight or leave the country. One of those was noted Rebel cavalry Gen. J.O. Shelby. Rather than wave the white flag, he led several hundred of his men south into Mexico, choosing freedom there to life under the Union yoke.

**By Clint Lacy**

Joseph Orville Shelby was born in Lexington, Kentucky on Dec. 12, 1830 to one of the state's most influential families. At the age of five, Joseph (or J.O. as he would later famously be remembered) lost his father. His life was described by Henry Clay McDougal in 1911 as follows:

> In boyhood there he was the play-fellow of his cousins, B. Gratz Brown and Frank P. Blair, all descended from a great lawyer named Benjamin Gratz, who was a contemporary and at the bar quite the equal of the great Henry Clay. Each of the three cousins named came to this state and in the Civil War attained unique national distinction: Shelby as a commander of Southern forces and later as a U.S. marshal, Blair as a soldier and U.S. senator; and Brown as a U.S. senator and later governor of Missouri.

[Both Blair and Brown were Unionist leaders in Missouri. Blair was partially responsible for the St. Louis massacre, which was the deciding factor for Shelby to join Confederate ranks. See more about the St. Louis massacre in TBR, July/August 2007.—Ed.]

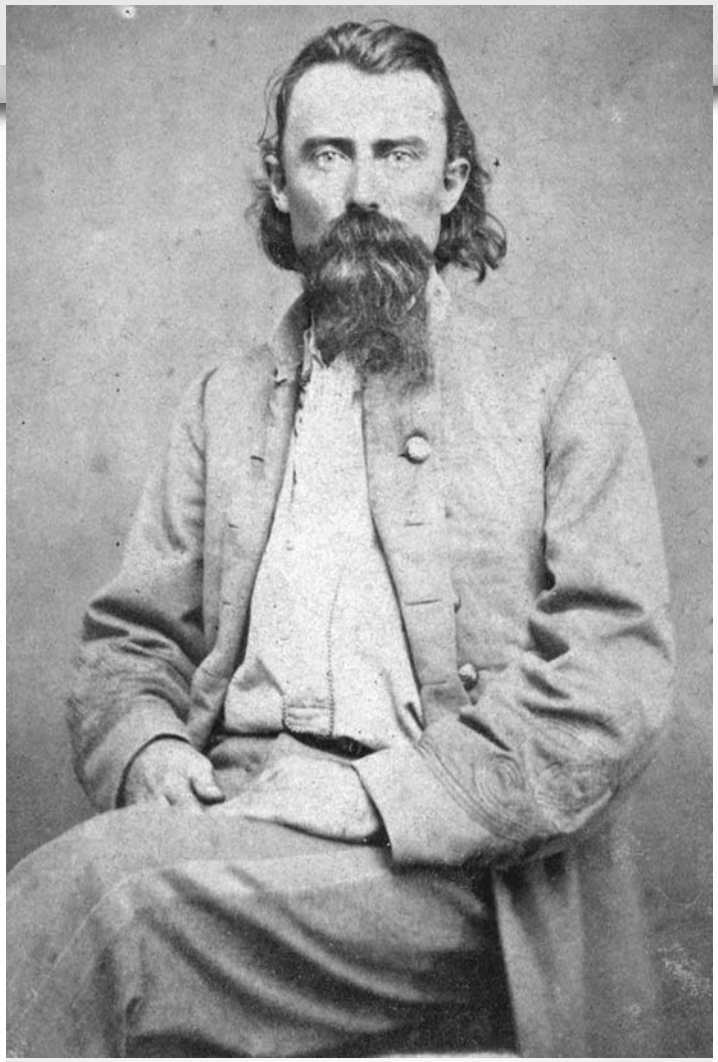
McDougal adds that:

> After completing his academic course at Transylvania University in Kentucky and at a Philadelphia college, Shelby came to Lafayette County, Missouri in 1849, participated in the border troubles of 1854-1860, and at the outset promptly entered the Southern Army in 1861. He had no military education, but had sense, scholarship, enthusiasm, courage, dash, and these attributes made him a natural soldier, a great leader of men.[1]

In these aspects J.O. Shelby had many of the same characteristics of Nathan Bedford Forrest, who like Shelby, had no formal military training but rose through the Confederate ranks to become a general and great leader of men.

According to "Missouri Civil War 150," a website celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Civil War in Missouri:

> Joseph Orville Shelby has been hailed by a biographer as "the Jeb Stuart of the West," while contemporaries likened him to Nathan Bedford Forrest. The nobility of Stuart's mind-set may resemble Shelby's, but most military historians consider Shelby, like Forrest, an untutored genius of leadership, organization, and tactics.



**Gen. Joseph Orville "J.O." Shelby** was an "unreconstructed Rebel" who preferred to leave the United States after the South lost its war for independence. He and his men were remembered as "the Undefeated," spurring someone to write an additional passage to the South's unofficial postwar national anthem: "I won't be reconstructed, I'm better now than then. And for a Carpetbagger I do not give a damn. So it's forward to the frontier, soon as I can go. I'll fix me up a weapon and start for Mexico."

"Jo" Shelby was the child of Orville and Anna Boswell Shelby. Descended of noted planters and rope manufacturers in Kentucky and Tennessee, he was also related to Kentucky's first governor, Isaac Shelby. Orville died when Jo was five, and in 1843 his mother married Benjamin Gratz. Jo's stepfather was a wealthy Pennsylvanian who took pains to educate his stepson, sending him to Transylvania University.

In 1852, with his paternal inheritance, Shelby entered Waverly, Missouri's busy commercial scene. Following his forebears' example, the young man developed a hemp factory in Waverly, a sawmill at Dover and a 700-acre farm where slaves tended livestock, hemp and wheat. On a bluff overlooking Waverly he built a mansion, and became a man of substance and a confidant of such politically prominent figures as his second cousin Frank Blair, David Rice Atchison and Claiborne Fox Jackson. On July 22, 1858, Shelby joined a second cousin, Elizabeth N. Shelby, in a marriage blessed by seven children.

This was the decade of "Bleeding Kansas" and its border war, resulting from Missourians' attempts to prevent another abolitionist bastion on their frontiers. Among the "ruffians" resisting the territory's electoral processes was Shelby, acutely fearful he was living beyond his means and that abolition threatened his early ruin. As federal forces tipped the scales against pro-Southern Missourians, the turbulence was crippling western Missouri's economy.[2]

In the book *Notable Southern Families*, authors Zella Armstrong and Lanie Preston Collup French offer the following description of Shelby: "General Shelby was a born leader of men. Brave, daring, chivalrous, and knew not the meaning of the word fear. He was the idol of his men and was to the Trans-Mississippi department what Forrest was to the East."[3]

According to the University of Missouri:

> Shelby was angered by the Camp Jackson Affair in St. Louis, which occurred on May 10, 1861. During the incident, Union Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's militia fired upon a [group of civilians] and killed 28 people. In response, Shelby recruited a large number of men from Lafayette County, Missouri, to support the Confederacy by serving in the Missouri State Guard. Shelby and his troops fought at the Battle of Wilson's Creek and later at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.[4]

In late April, 1863, Shelby and his men accompanied Gen. John S. Marmaduke during his raid into Missouri. The raid culminated on April 26, 1863 at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Cape Girardeau has occupied early in the war by Union forces and was heavily fortified. Cape Girardeau was not the original intended target by generals Marmaduke and Shelby.

> Shelby had been informed that Gen. McNeil was in Pemiscot County conscripting anyone and everyone he could. Orders for McNeil had been captured ordering McNeil back to Pilot Knob because its commander had feared an attack. Knowing this, Shelby ordered

one of his subordinate officers (Col. Carter) to get behind McNeil and drive him to Pilot Knob. Shelby issued specific orders that if McNeil did not go back to Pilot Knob, Col. Carter was not to pursue him (if he fled to Cape Girardeau or New Madrid).[5]

Perhaps Col. Carter would have been more likely to obey Shelby's order if McNeil had not been known for executing 10 Confederate prisoners at Palmyra as a reprisal for the disappearance of a Union informant. The execution of McNeil was falsely thought to have been done by Col. Porter of the Confederate army. It was later learned that Porter did not murder McNeil. But news of the event spread not only through Missouri but the entire South. McNeil was not only hated but was a target by Southerners looking to avenge the Palmyra Massacre.[6]

It is also worth noting that McNeil was not the only murderer on Marmaduke's list upon entering Missouri. John Newman Edwards wrote in *Shelby and His Men; or the War in the West* that:

> At Patterson, a small outpost very far down in the southeast [Missouri], there had been stationed for some time a Missouri federal militia unit under Col. Smart, and also several independent Home Guard companies the most bloody and murderous of which was commanded by a certain Capt. William T. Leper [Leeper]. . . . Gen. Marmaduke made excellent dispositions to surround the town and capture its garrison, for Leper, as everyone knew, was a goodly prize, and the rope had been duly prepared for the stretching.[7]

"Most military historians consider Shelby like Nathan Bedford Forrest, an untutored genius of leadership, organization, tactics."

Both McNeil and Leeper could consider themselves very fortunate that the Confederates were unsuccessful in capturing either of them, for they certainly would have been taken out and executed.

Several months later, on July 4, 1863, Gen. Shelby was wounded in an attack on a Union artillery position at Helena, Arkansas.

After the fall of Little Rock, Arkansas, on Sept. 10, 1863, Confederate Gen. Sterling Price led his troops back to the northwest Arkansas town of Arkadelphia, according to an article published in the Sept. 27, 2013 issue of *The New York Times* entitled, "Shelby's Great Raid":

> Sitting outside Arkadelphia, Shelby had pondered the future under his commanders—and decided there wasn't one. With his adjutant and historian John N. Edwards at his side, Shelby met with Thomas C. Reynolds, the Confederate governor-in-exile of Missouri, and sought support for a new raid, one that he alone would lead. The objectives, Edwards wrote later, were "to penetrate Missouri as far as practicable, inflict what damage he could upon the enemy, and gather unto his friends the greatest advantage possible.

Where had Shelby dreamed up this quixotic venture? Was it from hearing of exploits of his boyhood friend John Hunt Morgan, whose two-week invasion of Indiana and Ohio in July had terrorized Northerners? Or was it the memory of his own 800-mile expedition behind Union lines to his home in Lafayette County, Mo., in the summer of 1862, from which he returned with 1,000 fresh recruits—the core of his Iron Brigade?

Whatever the inspiration for the raid, it lacked support from Shelby's military superiors. But Reynolds was excited. As good Missouri Confederates, he and Shelby shared a belief that under the right circumstances, the arrival of the Stars and Bars could foment an insurrection in the slave-owning Union border state. Indeed, pro-Southern feeling in Missouri was high, thanks to extremely oppressive measures taken by federal troops in four counties in the western part of the state.

Reynolds prevailed on Price and the new commander of Confederate forces in Arkansas, Theophilus H. Holmes, to give Shelby the go-ahead. Holmes, a mostly deaf, 59-year-old mediocre leader known behind his back as "Granny Holmes," may have assented to the raid to rid himself of an impetuous colonel who he assumed would be captured, as Morgan had been earlier. Like many professional military men, Holmes saw little difference between a raider and a bushwhacker.

On the eve of the raid, the general called Shelby to his tent. As soon as he entered, wrote Edwards, Holmes said, "Sir, your men are nothing but a set of thieves, and their thieving must be stopped."

Shelby demanded to know the general's source. "Everybody says so," replied Holmes.

"Do you believe a thing when everybody says it?" replied Shelby.

Holmes replied that he did.

"Do you know what everybody says about you?" Shelby retorted.

Holmes said that he did not.

"They say that you are a damned old fool," Shelby shouted.

And with that, on Sept. 22, 1863, Shelby and 800 men in four divisions rode out of Arkadelphia, to the cheers of soldiers and citizens. As they parted, Price told his colonel that if he returned safely from Missouri, a pro-

## Maximilian Executed

**At the end of the Civil War,** Gen. Joe Shelby and about 1,000 of his men trekked to Mexico and offered their talents as soldiers to Emperor Maximilian, a younger brother of Austria's Emperor Franz Joseph I. Though Maximilian refused to use the Confederates as a foreign legion, he did grant them tracts of land near Veracruz on which to settle. Unfortunately, Maximilian's reign was short lived. He was overthrown by anti-monarchist forces supportive of Benito Juarez. Shortly thereafter, the grant of land was revoked and Shelby and many of his men returned to the United States. (Left, Edouard Manet's painting of the June 19, 1867 execution of Maximilian and his two top generals, Miguel Miramon and Tomas Mejia.)

motion to brigadier general would be awaiting him."[8]

Gen. Holmes was surprised, to say the least, when Shelby returned after his 1,500-mile raid into Missouri with more men and better equipment than he had left with. According to the previously cited *New York Times* article:

> In his official report, the colonel—soon to be "General" Shelby—claimed to have caused $2 million in damage and killed or wounded 600 [Union] soldiers, while losing just 150 of his own. He also reported that Missourians remained "true to the South and her institutions, yet needing the strong presence of a Confederate army to make them volunteer."[9]

During Gen. Price's expedition into Missouri in 1864, Shelby advised Price not to attack Fort Davidson in Pilot Knob:

> Tuesday, September 25. Price conferred with his division commanders as to the expedition's future course of action. He had received word that St. Louis was heavily defended and of [Gen. Thomas] Ewing's presence at Pilot Knob. Shelby, the junior division commander, wanted to push immediately to St. Louis. His scouts had reconnoitered Pilot Knob, and he did not believe it would justify the cost of an assault. Marmaduke and Fagan, however, urged that Ewing be disposed of before advancing on St. Louis. Price decided on the latter course, ostensibly because he did not want to leave a garrison In his rear; but in all likelihood he concluded that it would be impossible to take St. Louis. An easy victory over Ewing, Price reasoned, would lift his troops' morale and lift the spirits of Confederate sympathizers in the state.[10]

On the advice of his chief engineer. Capt. T.J. Mackey, Price planned to shell the fort. But shortly after opening the bombardment from atop Shepherd's Mountain some local citizens asked him not to shell it, claiming it would endanger the lives of Southern adherents held prisoner inside. This information, which Price apparently did not confirm, undoubtedly led him to agree with Fagan and Marmaduke, who had advocated a direct assault. Price ordered the two division commanders to prepare for an attack. Marmaduke deployed his division on the north slope of Shepherd's Mountain and Fagan took a position to his right. Cabell's Brigade occupied the gap between the two mountains, with McCray's and Slemons's brigades at the base of Pilot Knob. Dobbin's Brigade was positioned north of the fort to block Potosi Road, the fort's only practical escape route. Drawing on his past experiences, Price personally emphasized to Mar-

maduke's and Fagan's officers the need for coordination, stressing that both divisions must assault simultaneously and in line. Before ordering the attack, Price called on Ewing twice to surrender. Ewing refused, believing he could hold out. He also had strong personal reasons for not wanting to be captured. While commanding the District of the Border in 1863. he had issued the infamous Order No. 11 from his headquarters in Kansas City. This order, issued in the wake of William Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, required the mass eviction of citizens from four border counties in western Missouri, which caused great suffering among the populace. Many of those affected were now serving in or had relatives in Price's army. Ewing knew that if he were captured he would likely be killed. [See our story in this issue beginning on page 20.—Ed.]

His fears were certainly justified. Earlier that day the Confederates had captured Maj. James Wilson—the stalwart defender of the Shut-in-Gap—whom they held responsible for outrages against Southerners in the Pilot Knob vicinity, including the infamous Wilson Massacre.[11] [See TBR January/February 2007.—Ed.]

Price, having failed to listen to the advice of Gen. Shelby to bypass Fort Davidson, and his having failed to listen to his chief engineer (to bomb the fort with cannon), ordered several assaults on the fort, resulting in the loss of over 1,200 badly needed men who were now casualties of the assaults.

Gen. Ewing escaped with his command in the middle of the night and blew up the ammunition magazine.

Gen. Price then turned his focus on capturing Jefferson City and restoring Gov. Reynolds to the state capitol, but upon arriving found it too heavily defended. Price did find badly needed supplies in Boonville and received over 2,000 recruits at that place at which time he pushed his army deeper into western Missouri.

The authors of the website "Civil War on the Western Border" summarize the subsequent events as such:

> On Oct. 22, after three hard hours of fighting at Byram's Ford, the main crossing of the Big Blue, Price's flanking movement upstream pushed across the river and fell upon Curtis's exposed right. As the federals withdrew, Shelby's division crossed the Big Blue River and drove toward Westport, south of which Curtis reformed his line during the night.
>
> In Price's rear, Pleasonton crossed the Little Blue River, drove Marmaduke's division through Independence and pushed it nearly to the Big Blue. With his army in danger of being trapped by converging columns and its large wagon train captured as it crossed the steep ford, Price decided to attack the federals near Westport in hopes of moving southward.
>
> At daybreak on Oct. 23, Shelby's division attacked the federal position. During several hours of fighting, opposing lines of horsemen charged and countercharged in the grassy hills along Brush Creek while Pleasonton assaulted Marmaduke, who defended Byram's Ford. Both sides took heavy losses. At noon, Marmaduke's troops, out of ammunition, routed across the prairie with federal horsemen in pursuit. Hundreds of Marmaduke's men were captured in the retreat. Simultaneously, Curtis and Blunt attacked Shelby's right flank, nearly breaking the Confederate line, and federals pushed through the last defended ford at Hickman's Mill.
>
> Pressed on three sides, Price ordered a retreat southward, leaving Shelby to fight a rear guard. As Marmaduke and Fagan streamed toward Little Santa Fe, only Shelby's dogged defense saved Price's army from complete destruction. The Battle of Westport proved to be Price's spectacular downfall, as the largest and the last major action which took place in the trans-Mississippi region. Exact casualties are unavailable, but estimates are nearly 1,500 dead and wounded on each side.[12]

As Price fled southward along Military Road, the ponderous wagon train allowed federal pursuers to overtake the fleeing Confederates in Kansas, at Trading Post, Mine Creek and Marmiton River, 60 miles south. After the three encounters, during which Marmaduke was captured at Mine Creek, Price burned nearly a third of his wagons. Skirmishing continued, and Blunt caught up with Price's retreating column at Newtonia, Missouri, on Oct. 28. Shelby again managed to drive off the advancing federals.

The next day, Union Gen. William Rosecrans recalled all troops in his Department of Missouri, leaving Col. Curtis with just 3,500 cavalry continuing the chase. Price soon dispersed his forces and marched through Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) to Texas.

When the column returned to Laynesport, Arkansas, on Dec. 2, Price's army had traveled 1,488 miles. Missouri remained under Union control, Lincoln was reelected, and the Confederate cause on the western border had been dealt a serious blow.[13]

When the war ended, rather than surrender, Gen. Shelby led his men to Mexico. While traveling through Texas, Shelby and his men found the state in disarray with law and order rapidly on the decline. While passing through Austin, they found themselves entering an environment of near anarchy. It is during this time that Shelby saved the postwar Lone Star state by securing its treasury against looters.

After the disaster at Westport, Missouri, in October 1864, Shelby's men had begun their trek south, wintering near Dallas, Texas. They operated in northern Texas through the spring of 1865, and then were joined

by a number of Confederate notables who had gone west instead of surrendering. The Missourians gathered in camp at Chatfield, north of Corsicana, Texas, where Shelby announced he would to go to Mexico. A number of his troopers, estimated at between 450 and 1,000, chose to follow.

The first remarkable event on the Missourians' road south occurred in Austin. They arrived just as a mob had entered the Texas State House and looted the last sizable treasure of the Confederate government. The Missourians attacked and routed the mob. The question of "ownership" of $300,000 in gold and silver was then decided by Shelby, who exhorted his men: "We are the last of our race. Let us be the best as well." The treasure was left in the hands of the state of Texas, to become the foundation of Texas's postwar economy.

According to the website "Missouri Civil War": "In June 1865, Shelby's Missouri Cavalry Division was the last Confederate military unit remaining in service in the former Confederacy. It never surrendered to federal authorities. Instead, it embarked on one of history's most remarkable odysseys."[14]

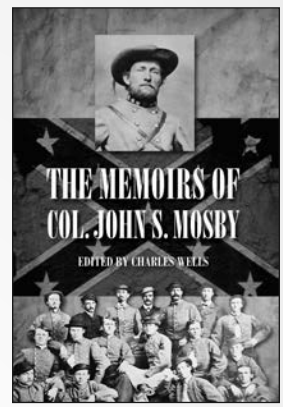
According to the Texas State Historical Association:

> On June 1, 1865, with his army disintegrating around him, he determined to take as many of his men as would go to Mexico to continue the war. With a few hundred well-disciplined and orderly men, with all their cannons, arms, and ammunition, he marched from Corsicana through Waco, Austin, and San Antonio to Eagle Pass. Prominent persons joined them on the way. While crossing the Rio Grande at Piedras Negras, they sank their Confederate guidon in the river, in what came to be known as the "Grave of the Confederacy Incident."
>
> In Mexico they encountered the rebel forces of Benito Juárez. After selling all their arms to the rebels except their revolvers and carbines, they were permitted to pass to the south. They arrived in Mexico City in mid-August 1865. There they offered their services to Maximilian. Although grateful, the French-installed emperor received them only as immigrant settlers subject to the liberal terms of the decree of Sept. 5, 1865. Many of Shelby's men accepted and joined in the establishment of the Carlota colony in Córdoba and a colony at Tuxpan. Others joined the army or went to the Pacific coast and sailed to South America or California. Shelby himself occupied the hacienda of Santa Anna and began business as a freight contractor.[15]

Under the rule of Maximilian, Shelby and his former Confederates prospered, but this quickly ended after the emperor was deposed, and Shelby returned to Missouri in 1867.

"Penniless, Shelby came back to Lafayette County,


## *The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby*




These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years, almost within sight of the U.S. capital. With only a few thousand local men under his command, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized kept the Yankee forces awake and often snarled in knots. His ability to disappear into the dark night or the deep woods earned him the nickname "The Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own defended headquarters, Mosby made his name a synonym for guerrilla warfare. Even today you can purchase in Virginia a map showing "Mosby's Confederacy." Here Mosby supporters sheltered and fed him and his troops despite the danger to themselves.

The character of the man may be judged by the enemies he kept. Said General Joseph Hooker, "I may here state that while at Fairfax Court House my cavalry was reinforced by that of Major-General Stahel. The latter numbered 6,100 sabers. . . . The force opposed to them was Mosby's guerrillas, numbering about 200, and, if the reports of the newspapers were to be believed, this whole party was killed two or three times during the winter. From the time I took command of the army of the Potomac, there was no evidence that any force of the enemy, other than the above-named, was within 100 miles of Washington City; and yet the planks on the chain bridge were taken up at night" for fear of Mosby.

Mosby outraged many of his Southern admirers after the war when he publicly endorsed General U.S. Grant for President. After an appointment as U.S. Consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander, J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg.

From his recollections of Grant and Lee to his blow-by-blow accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more, here is Mosby's brutally honest account in his own words of the most devastating war in American history. Edited by Charles Wells. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H in the U.S. Add $24 S&H outside U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

**The Battle of Wilson's Creek** was the first major battle fought west of the Mississippi River. It resulted in a victory for the Missouri and Arkansas state guards. But soon thereafter, the Rebels were defeated at the Battle of Pea Ridge, and Confederate hopes of occupying Missouri were ended and the state became a bloody battleground, pitting Confederate guerrillas against Union troops. The mural above by N.C. Wyeth depicts the battle, and currently graces the Missouri State Capitol.

and with financial aid from kinsmen took up a farmstead near Aullville. His farming prospered, and he was sufficiently well off by 1885 to move to a farm more to his liking in Bates County."[16]

In 1883 Shelby testified on behalf of his old friend and former comrade in arms Frank James—the brother of famed outlaw and Civil War guerrilla Jesse James—who had turned himself in to stand trial the previous year:

> Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, who had known him during his days as a Civil War guerilla, encouraged the jurors to see Frank James as a defender of the South against corrupt big businesses from the North. When asked to identify Frank in the courtroom, the distinguished general exclaimed: "Where is my old friend and comrade in arms? Ah, there I see him! Allow me, I wish to shake hands with my fellow soldier who fought by my side for Southern rights!"[17]

Unable to find a Missouri jury willing to convict him, Frank was found not guilty at this trial and two more. He became a free man in 1888 and lived another 32 years, allegedly never firing another shot except when discharging pistols at the start of several county horse races.

In 1893 President Grover Cleveland appointed Shelby U.S. marshal for Missouri's Western District. Never one to shy away from controversy, Shelby was instrumental in ending the Pulliam (railroad workers) strike the following year. "When Gov. William Joel Stone chastised Shelby for exerting federal muscle in Missouri's affairs, Shelby retorted that Stone's problem had been settled at Appomattox."[18]

J.O. Shelby—"border ruffian," Confederate general, Mexican colonist and U.S. marshal—died quietly at his home on Feb. 13, 1897 and was buried in Kansas City, Missouri, the state that he so bravely defended. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 *Recollections, 1844-1909*, Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, 1911, Kansas City, Mo., pp. 205-206.
2 http://mocivilwar150.com/history/figure/191.
3 *Notable Southern Families*, Lookout Publishing Company, 1922, p. 324.
4 http://shs.umsystem.edu/historicmissourians/name/s/shelby/.
5 *Op cit.*, pp. 154-155.
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***Clint Lacy*** is a life-long Missouri resident and was born and raised in southeast Missouri, originally in the lowlands of Stoddard County. He has resided in the Ozark Foothills of Bollinger County for the past 15 years. Lacy's work has appeared previously in The Barnes Review history magazine and numerous independently owned newspapers and websites. (See TBR January/February 2007 and May/June 2008. He is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

# Must-Read Books on the Holocaust

***The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition.*** By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four detailed reports addressing whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world famous. Based on chemical analyses and various technical arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated "could not have then been, or now, be utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers." Softcover, 227 pages, B&W illustrations, #431, *$22*.

***Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.'*** Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. Softcover, 616 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #219, *$30*.

***The Holocaust Hoax Exposed: Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie.*** Victor Thorn dissects every element of what has become the 20th century's most grotesque conspiracy. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock and more. Softcover, 186 pages, B&W illustrations, #609, *$20*.

***Air Photo Evidence & The Ball Report World War II Air Reconnaissance Photos Disprove the Holocaust.*** By John C. Ball. The author brings his formidable knowledge to bear to show that Allied air photos of Auschwitz demonstrate there were no "gas chambers" or any other of the ridiculous claims made by "survivors" and others. The book also shows how copies of some of the pictures released in the 1990s were amateurishly altered. This new edition also contains the 16-page "Ball Report," which consists of the author's detailed illustrative sketches made from his extensive study of the wartime air reconnaissance photo records. Softcover, 138 pages, #698, *$12*.

***The Rudolf Report. Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz.*** By Germar Rudolf and Dr. Wolfgang Lambrecht. In 1988, execution expert Fred Leuchter investigated the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek and concluded that they could not have worked as claimed. Ever since, Leuchter's work has been attacked. In 1993, Germar Rudolf published a thorough forensic study about the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz. His report irons out the deficiencies of "The Leuchter Report." Softcover, second edition, 457 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #478, *$33*.

# Revisionist Books on Related Subjects

***A Short History of the Balfour Declaration.*** The issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the many consequential global convulsions that followed. Ultimately, it's the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration—the facts about the behind-the-scenes machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being and why. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, *$12*.

***Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan.*** Everyone "knows" the Germans had a "final solution" for their so-called "Jewish Problem." But what they may not know is that Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers, bizarre medical experiments and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, the mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of Africa. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan wa, why it failed, what world leaders supported it and which did not and why the plan was eventually abandoned . . . plus lots more. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, *$12*.

***Resistance Is Obligatory.*** Here's the uncensored inside story from the "thought criminal" himself—Germar Rudolf. Rudolf was a highly respected chemist who made the "mistake" of appearing as a defense witness in a holocaust denial trial in Germany. When informed he would be sent to prison for his factual testimony, Rudolf fled to the U.S.. He was extradited to Germany to face charges of "holocaust denial," put on trial and convicted. In his own defense, Rudolf gave a speech in court lasting seven sessions slamming the German government for human rights abuses. Softcover, 376 pages, B&W illustrations 16 color plates of Rudolf's artwork from prison, #620, *$35*.

***Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany.*** This book was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves it made to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, authors Eckart Verlag and Francis Dupont list the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, Communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater and the Communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media. This edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Dupont. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14*.

***Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933.*** By Udo Walendy. Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated. Many German Jews did not want to leave Germany when the Nazis came to power. The Zionists made a trade deal with Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. The call by international Jewry to boycott Germany left the German people in economic dire straits, causing anti-Semitism. Magazine format. #65, softcover, 40 pages, *$7.50*.

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# General Order No. 11

## The Worst-Ever Union War Crime?

**By John Tiffany**

The War for Southern Independence, commonly but inaccurately called the American Civil War, was entirely avoidable. A peace delegation was sent from Charleston, South Carolina to Washington, D.C. in 1861, but U.S. President Abraham Lincoln refused to meet with them. He also forbade his Cabinet members to meet with them to find a peaceful solution that could have prevented the situation at Fort Sumter from escalating into armed conflict. It became clear that war was just what Lincoln was aiming for.

His objective was to thwart the existing secession of the Palmetto State and the future secessions of other Southern states fed up with seeing their rights and interests trampled upon by the Northern interests.

So Lincoln maneuvered the South into firing the first shot at Sumter so that he could have a pretext for going forward with his war. But soon he found his forces were out-generaled by the Army of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.). The Yankees were no match for the dedicated Southern boys, man for man, and Dixie was superior in the realm of strategy.

However, the Confederate Army was undermanned, and had few weapons, which were inferior in general to the arms of the U.S. Army.

If we treat the Yankee and Confederate resources as so many pie charts, we find that in overall population the North had 71% of the American pie, while the South of course had 29%. In railroad mileage, the North had exactly the same advantage of 71% to 29%. In manufacturing plants it was even worse: The North had 86% and the South only 14%. Even more serious for the Southern cause, the South had only 8% of industrial workers while the North had 92%.

The C.S.A. had limited infrastructure, little transportation in terms of railroads, wagons and carriages, even horses and mules. They were short of ammunition, and despite a wealth of cotton, had limited supplies of clothing and so on.

In terms of white males, the advantage lay heavily with the North, which had 4.6 million to Dixie's 1.1 million—that is a ratio of more than four to one.

Yet the Southern boys accomplished much with so little—and it cannot be doubted that if the South had as many men as the Yankees and as much materiel, the Northern invaders would have been defeated completely.

### GENERAL ORDER NO. 11

As an early example of U.S. Army crimes against Southern civilians, just one out of hundreds, let us consider General Order No. 11 of 1863 (not to be confused with Gen. Grant's General Order No. 11 of 1862). This Yankee Army directive issued by Gen. Thomas Ewing forced civilians to evacuate four counties in western Missouri, regardless of whether their allegiance was to the Union or the Confederacy—or if they were neutralist, as many were.

The severity of the order and the atrocious way it was carried out, with looting and depredations, alienated vast numbers of hapless rural people.

Animals and farm property were stolen or destroyed, buildings burnt to the ground, and cowardly troops murdered non-resisting civilians out of hand—some as old as 70 years of age. The four counties became a devastated no-man's-land, called "the burnt district."

Dense columns of smoke rose in every direction, marking the conflagrations of dwellings—many of the evidences of which were yet to be seen years later.

As one witness, George Caleb Bingham, an artist and formerly a Union supporter—until he saw the

treatment his fellow citizens of Missouri received at the hands of Union troops—said:

> It is well known that men were shot down in the very act of obeying the order, and their wagons and effects seized by their murderers. Large trains of wagons, extending over the prairies for miles in length, and moving Kansasward, were freighted with every description of household furniture and wearing apparel belonging to the exiled inhabitants. Dense columns of smoke arising in every direction marked the conflagrations of dwellings, many of the evidences of which are yet to be seen in the remains of seared and blackened chimneys, standing as melancholy monuments of a ruthless military despotism, which spared neither age, sex, character nor condition. There was neither aid nor protection afforded to the banished inhabitants by the heartless authority which expelled them from their rightful possessions. They crowded by hundreds upon the banks of the Missouri River, and were indebted to the charity of benevolent steamboat conductors for transportation to places of safety where friendly aid could be extended to them without danger to those who ventured to contribute it.[1]

**Western Missouri** during the War for Southern Independence was teeming with pro-Southern guerrilla bands. To counter these groups, a company of men from Kansas was organized who wore black plumes in their hats and donned red or tan leggings, i.e., the Red Legs. The company was never regularly mustered into the U.S. service, so no official record of it is preserved, but its reputation among Southerners was a bad one. The qualifications for membership in this "secret" organization was an unquestioning loyalty to the Union cause. The company was commanded by Capt. George Hoyt, who was the lawyer who defended John Brown in his treason trial at Charles Town, Virginia (later West Virginia). Red Legs brutally enforced Gen. Thomas Ewing's infamous General Order No. 11, evicting civilians from their homes regardless of their loyalties. In this celebrated painting by George Caleb Bingham, Ewing is seated on a horse at the far left, watching the Red Legs carry out their own depredations against civilians. A slave who has been forcibly separated from his master is shown lamenting at right. A civilian man has been shot and a woman weeps over his body, a common scene according to Bingham.

Noted author and historian Albert Castel would later write:

> Order Number 11 was the most drastic and repressive military measures directed against civilians by the Union Army during the Civil War. In fact, it stands as the harshest treatment ever imposed on United States citizens under the plea of military necessity in our nation's history.[2]

But surely the ultimate war criminal was the Hunlike Gen. William T. Sherman. This barbarian used "total war" against his Southern brothers and sisters. He devised the notorious "march to the sea" through Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah, starting off by burning Atlanta (some 25% of the city was completely destroyed).

He had with him a formidable force of 62,000 well armed and physically fit infantry and 5,500 cavalry. The Confederate Army, busy elsewhere, could only muster some 8,000-10,000 men to make a token resistance to this horde.

Furthermore, no one knew where Sherman's barbarians were heading.

He divided his men into two wings heading in different directions to confuse the defenders of the Southern homeland. They cut a swath of destruction 60 miles wide, kicking down farmers' doors and seizing all food, livestock and valuables and making off with them.

On Nov. 15, 1864, first the right wing under Gen. Oliver O. Howard and then the left wing under Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum left the ruined Atlanta, and with torches in hand, proceeded to burn and loot everything in their respective paths. Sherman claimed his intention was to thoroughly destroy every building and piece of equipment that might be of use to the Confederate Army. But if his soldiers helped themselves to civilians' money and jewelry, he turned a blind eye to the thievery. After all, he wanted his men to live off the land and not be bothered to have a line of supplies so they could move quickly and take Savannah, where he would rendezvous with the Union Navy.

Clearly he also aimed to split the South in two and demoralize the civilian population.

Along the way he conquered and destroyed the then-capital of Georgia, Milledgeville.

On Dec. 8, the horde approached Savannah. To take the city, he first had to take Fort McAllister, which was defended with a novel weapon—land mines. Some 200 Confederates defended the fort fiercely. Nevertheless, having plenty of men to spare, Sherman was able to take the fort in a quick assault, and on Dec. 20, the Confederate forces holding Savannah escaped the city.

In the 37-day "march to the sea," Sherman lost a mere 500 dead and wounded—the Confederates lost 1,700 soldiers and an unknown number of civilians.

After occupying the seaport for about a month, he again split his army into two wings to keep the Confederates off balance, and spread his destruction even more viciously into South Carolina. The two wings converged on the state capital, Columbia. The savage soldiers got drunk and burned the city down.

Northerners and the U.S. Army thought Sherman was a hero, while others saw him as the devil incarnate. And Sherman himself liked to boast, "War is hell." Certainly his style of war was hell—and that has been the style followed by the U.S. government ever since. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 www.rulen.com/partisan/gcb11.htm.
2 *Ibid.*

***John Tiffany*** is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

## *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians . . .*

Styled the "Black Flag campaign," the hard line was agreed to by Abe Lincoln in a council with his generals in 1864, when he gave permission to wage unlimited war against Southern civilians, including women and children. In a series of concise and compelling chapters, Walter Cisco chronicles the St. Louis Massacre, where Federal authorities imposed a reign of terror in Missouri. He tells of the suffering caused by the Federal decree that forced 20,000 Missouri civilians into exile. The arrests of civilians, the suppression of civil liberties, theft and murder by Union troops in Tennessee are also examined. Women and children, black and white, were robbed, brutalized, and left homeless in Sherman's infamous raid through Georgia. In South Carolina, homes, farms, churches, and whole towns disappeared in flames. Civilians received no mercy at the hands of the Union invaders. Wherever Federal troops encountered Southern Blacks, whether free or slave, they were robbed, brutalized, belittled, kidnapped and sometimes raped or killed by their blue-clad "liberators." Carefully researched, largely from primary sources, the book includes notes and illustrations. This untold story will interest anyone exploring an alternative perspective on this period in American history. Softcover, 275 pages, #506, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR. See page 64 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge Mon.-Thu. 9-5. Also available at www.barnesreview.com

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**Virginia Flagger founder Susan Hathaway** (above) is a staunch defender of Southern heritage.

# Group Battles Political Correctness, Fights to Restore Southern Honor

**By John Tiffany**

Lately a number of Confederate flags have been popping up in Virginia. So what, you might ask—it's the South, isn't it? Yes, but not very surprisingly the phenomenon is wrapped up in some controversy, the practice coming under assault from politically correct activists who see the flag, incorrectly, as a symbol of racism.

A group called the Virginia Flaggers was established on Sept. 5, 2011 and since then has been fighting to display the flag. They are searching for private property in Charlottesville, Virginia, where they can erect another large Confederate flag. This development has occurred because the city council plans to vote on whether to keep Lee-Jackson Day, a holiday in honor of Confederate officers Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

Incredible as it seems, Richmond, Lynchburg and Norfolk, Virginia have all discontinued the observance of Lee-Jackson Day, knuckling under to a bevy of vociferous anti-white pressure groups.

The flaggers have a Facebook page with this inspirational description:

> Flaggers speak for those who have no voice. We relay a message of honor, dignity, respect and heritage to those who never knew, or to those who have forgotten, and to attempt to reach those who refuse to hear. Our weapon is the Confederate battle flag. Our enemies are those who worship ignorance . . . and political correctness.

The Barnes Review asked spokesman Barry Isenhour of the Virginia Flaggers why the group wanted to display the Confederate battle flag. "Is it to honor your forebears?" we asked.

"Absolutely," said Isenhour. "It is for our heritage—and to commemorate soldiers who fought to keep invaders out of Virginia and for their valor. It's a non-political Christian flag."

"Do you foresee a time when Virginia, and other states in the South may set up shop on their own once again?" TBR asked.

"No—that's not what we are doing, we have no such idea," Isenhour stated.

He said the flag is basically similar to the St. Andrew's cross, so it is Christian in nature. Isenhour pointed out that many actual flags from the War for Southern Independence are not only riddled with bullets but stained with the blood of Southern soldiers, whose memory and sacrifice his group seeks to honor.

Elsewhere in Virginia, a giant battle flag stands tall over Interstate-95 in Stafford County, south of Washington, D.C., where it can easily be viewed by drivers traveling along the East Coast.

The group filed for a permit (which should hardly be necessary) to fly the flag at a home near the highway that is owned by a group member.

TBR managing editor Paul Angel passes the flag regularly, as he lives in the area:

> Every time I pass that huge battle flag, a chill runs up my spine. I am so encouraged that someone has the guts to buck political correctness and fly that flag for so many people to see. Literally thousands of drivers pass that spot every day, and it makes them realize they are not alone in believing that our Southern history is one of pride and honor, not shame and racism. It is also a constant reminder that Americans are ready to resist tyranny. My hat goes off to the men and women flying and maintaining that gorgeous flag.

The group places Southern flags at locales around the state as a response to pressure groups seeking to suppress the memory of the Southern heroes.

"The reason we put that up was to commemorate the Confederate soldiers who actually fought and died in that area, defending the state of Virginia," Isenhour said.

The Virginia Flaggers pay for all of the flags and flagpoles using donations.

Said Isenhour: "What we've seen is negative positions on our Confederate ancestors who fought bravely for the state . . . and they started taking flags off of the Confederate War Memorial Chapel in Richmond. We say 'enough is enough.' These are ancestors of ours. They were honorable men—honorable veterans—and there's no need to start rewriting history in modern eyes."

If you'd like to support the efforts of the Virginia Flaggers, go to Facebook and look up Virginia Flaggers. The group is not affiliated with any similar group outside of Virginia, he said, but they do help other states fly Confederate flags in their states with donations and publicity. For instance, the Virginia Flaggers recently raised funds to help a group in Florida replace its weathered flag so it could fly once again over Interstate 75 near Tampa. They also have a web page, vaflaggers.blogspot.com. Donations can also be sent to: VA Flaggers, P.O. Box 547, Sandston, VA 23150. If you do donate, please let them know you saw the story in The Barnes Review. ✦


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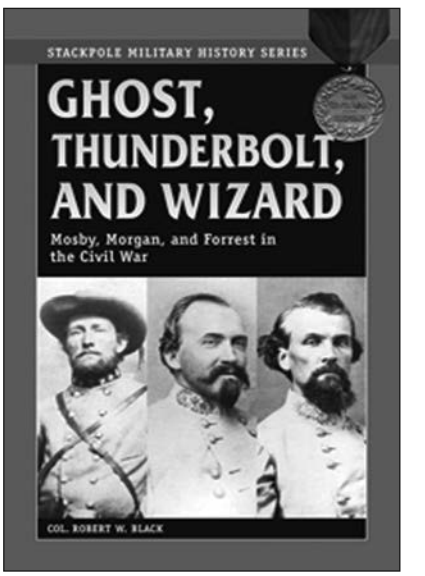
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# JOHN DILLINGER

## DID FAMED GANGSTER CHEAT DEATH?

**So many times, what we are told by the government** turns out to be fraud. And, in the case of the death of famed 1930s gangster John Dillinger, this again may be true. The feds claim the renowned mobster was killed in a shoot-out in Chicago, set up by the infamous "Lady in Red." But the truth, as it so often is with authentic history, is much more interesting than the fairy-tales crafted by those who control the dissemination of information. See if you agree with controversial Revisionist author Philip Rife about this historical bait and switch.

**John Dillinger had embarrassed** the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover (above right, next to FBI agent Melvin Purvis) so many times, Hoover could hardly have admitted publicly that he and the bureau had been fooled again by the crafty bank robber. Did Hoover know the truth and conceal it?

**By Philip Rife**

"Dillinger's dead! He swaggered from a neighborhood theater last night into the raking fire of government guns. Too late, he saw the gleaming steel of the trap set for him. His hand went for his gun. Too late. Three bullets tore into his body. He staggered and fell. It was the end of John Dillinger."[1]

The above melodramatic 1934 wire service story became the accepted version of the violent end of the notorious Depression-era gangster. However, there's reason to doubt its accuracy on several counts.

First, there's the question of who fired the fatal shots that night in Chicago. The FBI has always claimed credit, but according to a 1978 wire service story:

> Former Koskiusko County [Indiana] Sheriff Harley Person contends the gunmen were really two East Chicago [Indiana] policemen hired by outraged citizens of Lake County [Indiana]. He says the pair—whom he knew only as O'Neil and Zarkovich—took the special assignment after the Dillinger gang shot and killed a school crossing guard during a bank robbery getaway. Person said he believes they actually did the dirty work but let the FBI take the credit to prevent retribution. "They told me they shot Dillinger, and

**This photo shows what appears to be the body of John Dillinger**, killed in a shootout with police in Chicago. Author and researcher Philip Rife, however, claims that Dillinger is not the man in this photo. Instead it is a man named Jimmy Lawrence who bore an uncanny resemblance to Dillinger. Lawrence had been stopped on numerous occasions by Chicago police over the years for that very reason. After the "death" of Dillinger, Lawrence was never seen again.

> if they didn't get under cover, they knew they would be dead ducks. The Dillinger gang had pledged to kill any officer that killed a member of their gang."[2]

More importantly, serious questions have been raised regarding the identity of the man who was shot. These doubts are based in large part on a number of significant physical differences between John Dillinger and the man killed outside the Biograph Theater.

Among other things, the corpse had: a straight nose (Dillinger had a pug nose); narrow, arched eyebrows (Dillinger's were thick and straight); no scar above his lip like Dillinger had; and signs of a life-long rheumatic heart condition which Dillinger never had. The body in the morgue also had a tattoo on its arm and an abdominal scar, neither of which Dillinger had. According to a former Dillinger girlfriend: "Dillinger never had an appendectomy operation, which this scar apparently resembled. There were no scars at all on his stomach."[3] Conversely, there was no sign of scars Dillinger was known to have on his hand and shoulder.

Nor were these the only discrepancies. The corpse had a full set of front teeth, whereas Dillinger was missing one of his front teeth. In addition, the man in the morgue was of a different height and weight. He was more than an inch shorter and heavier than Dillinger, according to researcher Jay Robert Nash.

Then there's the matter of eye color. The autopsy report read: "Color of iris, brown." A neighbor of young Dillinger recalled: "He was a cute little boy with blue eyes." His Navy enlistment exam listed "blue eyes." His longtime girlfriend said: "You could call them bluish-gray." His FBI wanted poster read: "Eyes, gray." Eye color aside, the man brought into the morgue wore prescription eyeglasses. Sources agree that Dillinger had perfect vision and never wore glasses.[4]

But most telling of all were the fingerprints of the corpse. They didn't match Dillinger's. (A wire service report that the victim had obliterated his fingerprints with acid was bogus).

The autopsy report on the Biograph victim was never made public. The FBI was the chief beneficiary when the

report somehow mysteriously disappeared from (or never made it to) the Cook County coroner's office.

So if the dead man wasn't John Dillinger, who was he? An eyewitness to the shooting thought she knew. The woman was in the alley where the incident occurred when she said she observed one man push another man to the ground. She described the aggressor: [He was a] large man, this fellow Zarkovich, I learned later. There seemed to be another man shooting at the fellow on the ground from the other side of the alley. I ducked back into the poolroom."[5]

When the witness ventured outside again a few minutes later, she saw the victim's body being removed by police and recognized the individual: "I looked at him good. I knew this fellow. We called him Jimmy. He had been hanging around my poolroom for about three years, from about the fall of 1931."[6]

It's worth noting that during much of the time the woman said "Jimmy" had been a frequent customer of her establishment, John Dillinger was an inmate of the Indiana state prison—effectively ruling out any possibility that "Jimmy" and Dillinger were the same person.

When the woman told local police the man killed that night wasn't Dillinger, she said they had a surprising response: "The Chicago cops told me 'You say something like that, lady, and you'll get a hole in your head.' So I kept my mouth shut."[7]

In 1979, a former Dillinger gang member claimed the man killed outside the Biograph Theater was actually a Dillinger look-alike, a petty criminal named Jimmy Lawrence. This man Lawrence reportedly bore a strong enough resemblance to Dillinger that he was frequently stopped and questioned by Chicago cops. Significantly, Lawrence disappeared the night of the shooting.

By all accounts, the G-men were tipped off "Dillinger" would be at the Biograph that night by a local madam. This woman knew Lawrence and was aware that he looked like the nation's most-wanted gangster. For their part, the FBI reportedly agreed to cancel a deportation order that otherwise would've sent her back to her native Romania. As part of the deal, she walked out of the theater with the victim and fingered him for waiting lawmen.

The feds' real target was evidently aware of the setup in advance. The former gang member cited earlier said Dillinger was holed up 50 miles from Chicago at the time of the shooting: "I went there after the shooting and told him what happened. He said 'That's what was supposed to happen.' 'You're dead now,' I told him. He laughed and said 'We can take off.'"[8]

The man said he and Dillinger then drove to the West Coast, where Dillinger settled on an Indian reservation near Klamath Falls, Oregon, married a local woman and raised a family. He declined to reveal the whereabouts of his old boss.

All of which lends credence to a remarkable letter received by the owner of a Wisconsin museum of John Dillinger memorabilia in 1963:

> Am sending a letter and photo of Dillinger as he looks today for you to place on exhibit in your museum. The man shot was James Lawrence. After the shooting, Dillinger moved to Hollywood where he has worked ever since under an assumed name. J. Edgar Hoover stated, "It's customary to send in to headquarters the fingerprints of every man shot by the FBI, but no fingerprints of Dillinger have come in." The fingerprints were taken of the man shot, but they did not match those of Dillinger, therefore they were not sent in, because if they were, the FBI would then have to admit the wrong man was killed. Dillinger's sister Audrey said she could positively identify her brother by a scar on his leg. After viewing the body she said, "There is no question in my mind. Bury him." But what she was really looking for was a birthmark, which was not there. But naturally by saying this she protected both Dillinger and the FBI. The man shot had black hair and brown eyes, and weighed 170 lbs.—too large for Dillinger.[9]

The letter was signed "John H. Dillinger." (Most people didn't know Dillinger's middle initial. At the time, the museum's display incorrectly identified it as "W"). The handwriting in the letter was analyzed and found to be similar to samples of Dillinger from the 1930s. The man shown in the photograph accompanying the letter appeared to be what John Dillinger could be expected to look like at age 60.

The letter was dated July 30, 1963, suggesting Dillinger lived for at least another 29 years after his supposed death in Chicago. A line next to the date indicated the letter had been written in Hollywood, Calif. It would indeed be ironic if the man once known as America's Public Enemy No. 1 spent his final days living in peaceful obscurity in the same town that had spotlighted his former high-profile life of crime in countless movies and newsreels.

The FBI's great eagerness to identify the victim in Chicago as Dillinger likely reflected their acute embarrassment over the inability to corner their arch nemesis up to that point. The bureau's autocratic director, J. Edgar Hoover, had reportedly ordered his agents to "get Dillinger or else."[10]

Publicly, the FBI has never wavered in their insistence that it was John Dillinger shot that night in 1934. Privately, some in the Bureau must have harbored doubts from the outset that they'd gotten the right man (or knew with certainty they'd gotten the wrong one). In his final report on the case, the FBI's lead agent told

Hoover: "This case contains discrepancies that we cannot explain and for which, no doubt, there will be serious ramifications."[11]

One FBI attempt to shape the historical narrative about John Dillinger's fate further fueled suspicions of their duplicity in the case. It concerns the pistol supposedly taken off the dead man and subsequently displayed at the FBI museum in Washington, D.C. Researchers who traced the gun through its manufacturer's serial number discovered it had been sold for the first time five months *after* the shooting in Chicago.

Some also suspect the bureau of planting disinformation in newspaper descriptions of the victim vis-a-vis Dillinger in an attempt to reconcile some of the physical differences between the two, including references to alleged surgery for scar removal and nose straightening. If this theory is correct, it could explain the misleading press report of missing fingerprints mentioned earlier.

## AFTERWORD

American law enforcement has a long and questionable history of declaring high-profile nemeses dead prematurely. Besides John Dillinger, authorities rushed to close the book on John Wilkes Booth, Billy the Kid, Jesse James, Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid, a trio of Alcatraz escapees and skyjacker D.B. Cooper.

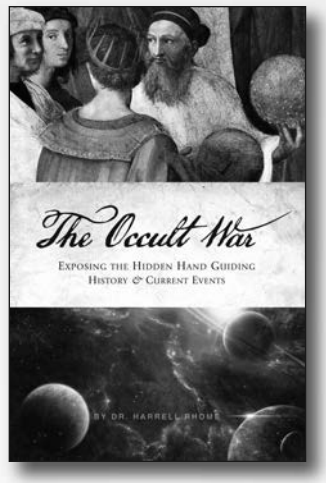
In each of these cases, serious doubts have been raised about the identity of the corpse or a body was never found.

Nor did the FBI disclose for decades that its agents in South America investigated (and took seriously) multiple reports that Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun escaped to Argentina in 1945. The bureau made the admission after a researcher discovered some of the reports in the National Archives. Other postwar FBI documents on Hitler are still classified top secret. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 Associated Press, July 23, 1934.
2 United Press International, July 24, 1978.
3 *Dillinger: Dead or Alive?* by Jay Robert Nash and Ron Offen, Henry Regnery Co. 1970.
4 *Ibid.*
5 *The Dillinger Dossier* by Jay Robert Nash, 1983.
6 *Ibid.*
7 *Ibid.*
8 *Ibid.*
9 *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, 5/22/1970
10 www.prairieghosts.com
11 www.rogerebert.com

***Philip Rife*** earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*




FROM DR. HARRELL RHOME

# *The Occult War*

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# The Muslim

## The Islamic Conquest of Europe and the Jewish Fifth Column

**The fabled Merovingian bloodline** was the subject of the well-known book *Holy Blood, Holy Grail*, which has been one of the most popular books on the dynasty of the Merovingians and their alleged ancestry. The author posits that the Merovingians were in fact pseudo-Christians, more interested in the occult than traditional Catholicism. What is less known, however, are the circumstances and events that took place as their dynasty began to wane, finally ending in 751. During this period, the area around Narbonne was a hotbed of Jewish activity. The Jews of the region had been preaching that the messiah was returning and that the true religion of the messiah was Islam. Thus the Jews were working once again to undermine Christianity. Rulers of the Carolingian dynasty, however, stepped forward to push the Muslims out of southern France and counter Jewish attempts to further weaken Christian influence in the region.

**By William A. White**

The advance of Islam was greatly assisted by a Jewish Fifth Column within the Germanic nations, but, as with all aspects of Jewish history, the reasons why the Jews assisted the advancing Islamic caliphate have been obscured. Jewish scholars claim the aid the Jews provided in the destruction of the Gothic kingdoms was a response to "repression," thus admitting this aid did occur, but giving the wrong reason.

Most of Gothic Spain's Jews lived in Catalonia, Narbonne and Septimania in the border regions between what are now France and Spain, the Gothic territory from the Pyrenees to the Rhone. What motivated the Jews was a messianic movement which swept Septimania in 670, timed to the 600th anniversary of the fall of the second temple. The advances of Islam persuaded Jewish mystics that "Rome" was about to fall, along with Christian culture, and that the "7th millennia" of Jewish history—the age of the messiah—was about to begin. These Jews believed that the messiah would rise within the Islamic caliphate and that the caliphate would replace the false Christ [alleged by the Jews to be Jesus—Ed.] and initiate the mystically numbered 7th century. This belief originated in the *Midrash Ge'ulah's* commentary on the *Book of Daniel*, as adopted by the *Book of Zerubbabel*.

Using Psalm 904, which reads "a thousand years in your sight are but a day," the vision of Daniel 7:1-8:27, was taken to mean that each of the four empires would rule over the Jews for "a day," or 1,000 years. Dated from the day of the second temple's completion in 352 B.C., the messianic age was to begin in A.D. 638. When this failed to happen, the Rabbi Ishmael published the *Agga-*

*dat Rabbi Ishmael*, in which "a voice" explained to him that the "70 weeks . . . determined for your people and for your holy city, to finish the transgression, to make an end of sins, to make reconciliation for iniquity, to bring in everlasting righteousness, to seal up vision and prophecy and to anoint the Most Holy"[1] was 700 years—a number also derived by subtracting 70 years of Babylonian rule, 50 years of Persian rule and 180 years of Greek rule from 1,000. This 700 years was interpreted as being "of Edom," whom the rabbis associated with Rome, and was dated from the fall of the second temple between A.D. 68 and 70, not its construction.

With this belief, also from the *Midrash Ge'ulah*, came belief in the two messiahs—Messiah ben Joseph, aka Nehemiah ben Hushiel, and Messiah ben David,

## Muslim Troops Leave Narbonne

The siege and eventual capture of the Muslim-Jewish-Pagan Berber stronghold of Narbonne in 759 was a key moment in the history of the region for the future of Christianity. For many years the Andalusian Muslims, in alliance with local Gothic nobles, who had been corrupted by the influence of the religious beliefs of the local Jewish population, had resisted the attempts of the Franks to oust the Mohammedans from the region. But—thanks as much to in-fighting amongst the Muslim rulers of Andalusia as his own military genius—Pippin the Short was finally able to force the Muslims to retreat from the region, thus helping to solidify traditional Christian Carolingian rule in the region.

aka Menachem ben Amiel. Messiah ben Joseph was to come, be slain by the enemies of the Jews, and then resurrected by Messiah ben David. One interpretation of this—the one which appealed to Christian Goths—was that Christ was the Messiah ben Joseph. Another said that Messiah ben Joseph came in 638, and Messiah ben David would return in 738. On this the learned elders of Narbonne acted.

First the rabbis aggressively proselytized, converting as many Christians as they could to this false Talmudic view. Then, when the Visigoth King Reccesvinth (r. 653-672), who had responded to this mass conversion by restricting Jewish activities, died, the Jews persuaded numerous Septimanian leaders like Hilderic, the governor of Nimes, to revolt against new Gothic King Wamba (r. 672-680). This was the first of a series of revolts that the Jews of southern France would sponsor in their century-long effort to obtain a Jewish state.

Wamba sent Paul, a duke, to suppress the revolt, but Paul, who is described by contemporaries as a "Judaizer," went over to the rebels and was declared duke of Narbonne. A war followed, and Paul was both defeated and blinded. Wamba regained control and issued an order expelling all Jews from Narbonne.

## JEWS SUPPORT THE MUSLIMS

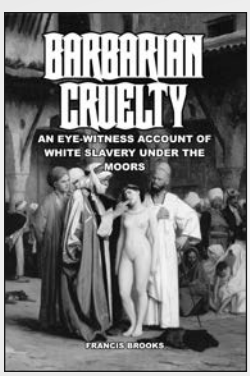
The Jews assisted Islam because they believed it to be the religion of the coming messiah. They believed this in part because the exarch of Babylon, a spiritual leader of all Jews, was raised to the position of a cabinet officer at the caliph's court after Persia fell to Islam in 636. With the Palestinian exarchate in the post for two centuries, the Babylonian exarch was working to expand his authority over the territories of both the former Western and the current Eastern empires. As Islam moved west, the caliph allowed the Babylonian exarch to exercise authority over the conquered territories, linking the power of the Jews to the spread of Islam.

The messianic movement among the Jews was resisted by Christian spiritual as well as temporal authority. The author of the spiritual resistance was Julian, the archbishop of Toledo, and the son of two Jews who converted to Christianity. Julian first published his *History of the Rebellion of Paul Against Wamba King of the Goths*, in which he exposed the Jewish conspiracy behind the revolt of Septimania and Narbonne, and then published a deconstruction of the messianic movement entitled (in English) *Of the Belief in the Coming Sixth Age Against the Jews*. In it Julian concluded that the 70 weeks of Daniel and the 1,000 years had ended with the birth of Jesus Christ. The would-be rabbi-messiahs were not amused.

The next opportunity for the Jews to act came in 710. When King Witiza (r. 702-710) died, the throne was disputed between Achila (r. 710-714) and Duke Rodrigo (r. 709-711). Rodrigo invited the caliphate to intervene, and it did. Spain's Jews were ecstatic, believing the invasion heralded the coming of their messiah, and flung open the gates of cities after the forces of Aquila met with initial defeat.

> Whenever the Muslims conquered a town, it was left in the custody of the Jews, with only a few Muslims, the rest of the army proceeding to new conquests; and, where the Jews were deficient, a proportionately greater body of Muslims was left in charge.[2]

The Gothic nobles retreated in Septimania and Catalonia in vain. Opposed by Arabs and Berbers in the front, they faced a Jewish Fifth Column in their rear, and, so, city after city fell to Islam. Ardo, the last Gothic king (r. 711-720), took control of the Christian forces and attempted to establish a seat of government in the Narbonne, but it fell in 720, betrayed, again by its Jews. The Septimania campaign lasted another five years, ending with the fall of Nimes in 725. The *Chronicle of Massac* tells us that when "the Saracens successfully stormed Gallic Narbonne, they massacred all the [Christian] male inhabitants [and] carried off the women and children to Spain." Only the Jews were permitted to remain.


## *Barbarian Cruelty: White Slavery Under the Moors*

It was during the 1600s that Barbary corsairs—pirates from the Barbary Coast of north Africa—were most active and ferocious. With the full support of the Moorish rulers of north Africa, these Muslim slavers raided southern Europe, the Atlantic European coast, Britain and Ireland—even Iceland—at will carting off hundreds of thousands of whites to be slaves of the Moors. There are no complete records of how many Europeans were captured by Muslim slavers, but most estimates indicate that by 1780, at least 1.2 million Europeans had been seized and enslaved in conditions far worse than any black slave in the Americas ever experienced. This remarkable book, first published in 1693, contains one of the few genuine eyewitness accounts written by a white slave who managed to escape his brutal captors. Softcover, 92 pages, #650, $9 from TBR. See page 64 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free.

## JEWS WANT TOTAL CONTROL

The situation beyond the Pyrenees was not good for the new emir, however. What the Jews wanted was independence. "Allusions to a . . . Jewish king in Narbonne" appear at this time.[3] The Jews of Narbonne were given special privileges for their efforts in turning the city over to Islam. "They were the sole bearers of Frankish trade with the east, which was centered in Narbonne, from here their caravans started out for the long trek by land across Spain and north Africa."[4]

But these special privileges were not enough. The Jews demanded their own state.

Competing with the Jews in Aquitania were the Gascons, or Basques. Gascony, the southwest coast of France and the north-central coast of Spain, fell to Clovis in 507, but was reconquered by the Vascones—the Gascons—in 561, and has been autonomous ever since. Aquitania, just inland, was retaken by the Visigoths from the Franks in 613, but fell to a Gascon insurgency, which united it with Gascony in 673. Its ruler, Eudes or Odo, was descended from the Merovingians—from the daughter of Charibert II and the Gascon King Cardoman—and was allied with Septimania's Jews.

Thus when the wali of Narbonne, a Berber by the name of Munuz or Othman, was suborned by the Jews to rebel against the Caliphate in 730, he married Eude's daughter and declared Narbonne to be the capital of an independent state. The emir besieged him though, forcing him to commit suicide in 732. But the failure of this second rebellion did not stop the Jewish aspirations for independence. More rebellions would follow.

After Islam overran Visigothic Spain, its emir's power only extended to the south and center of Spain, below the River Ebro, though they regularly attacked and raided north, creating a lawless area from the Ebro to the Loire and Rhone. Ironically the "Islamic" army which raided this area was comprised mostly of pagan Berbers, descendants of the ancient Medes, who worshipped the old Zarathustrian cult of the Eternal Sun. Ibn Khaldun says that the Berbers spoke "Phoenician" as well as Hebrew and Arabic, and practiced the rites of the pagan Carthaginians—the human sacrifices to Baal Haaman or Molech.

As late as 726, human sacrifices by Berbers in the Arab armies are recorded, as when "Berbers were still plunged in the darkness of idolatry." The Berbers were not ordered to convert until 737, and even then ibn Khaldun tells us that the Berbers apostatized 12 times in the next 70 years. Leading them was an Islamic, generally Arabic, sometimes Yemeni, and later Syrian, elite—but the rank and file of the "Islamic" hordes were heathens.

## Pippin the Short

Pippin was the son of Charles Martel and the father of Charlemagne and Carloman I, two of the most prominent rulers of the Frankish Carolingian dynasty. Pippin, an extremely important ruler in his own right, was responsible for driving the Umayyad Muslims from France and back into the Iberian peninsula. Top, an artist's depiction of a brooding Pippin. Inset above, a portrait of Pippin the Short from the *Schedelsche Weltchronik*, engraved by Wilhelm Pleydenwurff, Nuremberg, 1493. Below, a French fresco showing St. Boniface placing the crown on Pippin's head at his coronation in 751.

## CHRISTIANITY FIGHTS BACK

Pippin II, the Fat (r. [Neustria] 674-715) united the mayoralty of Austrasia, including its lands in the Ardennes with those of Neustria in 687, at the battle of Tetry. On Pippin II's death, there was a brief civil war in which his son, Charles, later known as Martel, or the Hammer (r. Austrasia 715-741), drove Pippin's grandson Theobald (r. 714-715) out of Neustria in the battle of Vinchy, and restored unity. Charles the Hammer's first concern was the north, namely Frisia, which had begun minting coins and dominating trade through the Rhineland.

After Frisia, Charles Martel dominated the eastern duchies—Saxony, Bavaria and Allemania—each in turn, even as the Berbers and Muslims overran Spain and Charles's southern rival. In 732, Duke Eudes of Aquitania, who allied with Theobald during the civil war, and was now at war with the emir in support of the rebellious wali, turned to Charles in order to survive, begging Charles to relieve his forces. Seeing that the Arab and Berber armies had penetrated through to Neustria, Charles responded and the Arabs were defeated that year at Poitiers. Charles then returned to quash an uprising in Frisia before sweeping south, vassalizing Aquitaine in 736 and Narbonne in 737.

Islam was now in check, but the desiccated kingship of the Merovingians couldn't survive. Islam's understanding of Christianity was as much of a challenge to the Christian world as its armies—and Christian kings who were not truly Christian could not oppose it.

## THE ICONOCLAST CONTROVERSY

In the eyes of Muslims, Judaism and Christianity, unlike Islam, were not monotheistic religions prohibiting all idols. They "adored" representations of kings, religious figures and men in general. Catholicism, the Muslims thought, had made saints and icons into idols, and illustrations of Bible scenes were worshipped. Leo III the Isaurian (r. 717-741), the Byzantine general who declared himself emperor during the Islamic siege of Constantinople and founded a dynasty of occultists who intermarried with the Jewish Khazars, blunted the force of Islam, which had overrun all of Byzantium's Asian and African possessions, by banning all icons in 726. This began the iconoclast controversy; another step in the permanent severing of the Eastern and Roman Catholic churches.

Islam also preached that there was no god but God. This was a radical expression of the Monophysitism that dominated the Byzantine East, and a rejection of what the Eastern Church saw as the pagan Catholic Trinity and of the paganism of Mohammed's forebears, who had been priests of the *Qa'aba*, the Cybele-like rock still venerated today at Mecca. Islam also said that Christ was a man, and not a god.

## THE END OF MUSLIM-JEWISH RULE

Narbonne was the center of the struggle for a Jewish state, and became the major part of southern France as Marseilles declined. Founded in 119 B.C. and capital of the old Roman province of Narbonensis, which included Provence, Narbonne was a slave trading post, a destination for Anglo-Saxon and Keltic slaves coming south from Britain through Nantes and Bordeaux, and had been since its founding. "[Slaves], procured in Britain, were dispatched to the Mediterranean ports. We read of their being offered for sale in Narbonne."[5]

> "Narbonne was the center of the struggle for a Jewish state and an ancient city of the Torah. From it, Judaism spread across the area."

The slave trade was dominated by the Jews. Jewish slave traders from Marseilles are attested on the Nantes-Bordeaux route from 55 B.C. And the Jews that settled in Narbonne hosted the rabbis who developed the kabbalah. As Benjamin of Tudela, a Jewish travelographer, wrote in his *Itinerary* in 1166, "Narbonne is an ancient city of Torah. From it, Torah goes forth to all lands." (Narbonne would remain such until 1348, when its entire Jewish population was blamed for the plague and exterminated.)

Jewish and Islamic power was countered by Charles Martel. His forces penetrated as far as the Narbonne, at first by-passing Marseilles, then later sacking it, after failing to capture Narbonne in a two-year siege from 737-739. Narbonne gave a token submission to Charles in 739, but its Arab government remained in place and its Jewish administration left untouched. To send a message, "and to terrorize the southern population," Charles burned Nimes, Agde and Beziers.[6] Uqba bin-Nafi, the emir in Cordova, maintained a nominal allegiance with Narbonne. When Charles died in 741, bin-Nafi seized all of Septimania and took pledges for its allegiance. In 747 the Jews of Narbonne organized another revolt—against the caliphate and Narbonne's latest wali, Abd Ar-Rahman Ben Alcama El-Lahmi. Bin-Nafi crushed it.

In 751 as the corruption of the caliphs prompted a revolution in Damascus and civil war in Spain, the Gas-

con Walfroi of Aquitania (r. 748-768), son of Eudes, invaded Septimania. The emirate itself was in chaos. The Abbasid emir in Spain, Yusuf bin Abdal Rahman-Al-Fihri (r. 741-756), was attacked by Abdal-Rahman (r. 756-88), the last Umayyad caliph. Pippin III of France (r. 751-768), was now king of the only power capable of intervening in the land that contained the only port permitted to trade goods between the Islamic world and the Frankish kingdom. Pippin's campaign was a fateful one, as Pippin ultimately realized the Zionist aspirations of the Septimanian Jews.

Allying with the remaining Goths, particularly Count Ansemond of Nimes, who was assassinated in 753 for his collaboration with the Jews, Pippin obtained the defection of Nimes, Maguelonne, Agde and Beziers. By the end of 752, Pippin commanded the entire region but Narbonne, which he placed under siege. The siege lasted seven years. "[T]he Muslims had . . . converted Narbonne into an impregnable fortress."[7] It was not until Yusuf was assassinated by Abdal-Rahmanin in 759 that the learned elders of Narbonne saw the writing on the wall. Read what the *Chronicle of Uzes*, a late 11th-century source derived from the earlier and partially lost *Annals of Anione*, tells us:

> Year 758: The Franks besiege Narbonne. They swore to the Goths who were there that, if they should deliver the city to the side of Pippin, king of the Franks, they would permit them to have their own law. This was done; and the same Goths kill the Saracens who were in its citadel, and deliver the city to the side of the Franks.

In 759, the last Umayyad, Rahman I, consolidated his power in Spain by assassinating al-Fihri, the Abbasid emir. The Abbasids counter-invaded Spain in 761, and were defeated in 763. This ended the aspirations of Islam in Europe and halted the spread of the Jewish Fifth Column that had betrayed Christianity for so long, and continues in its own way to do so today. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 Daniel, 9:24-27.

2 Al-Makkari, *History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain*, Pascualde Gayanagos, trans., pp. 280-282, 531.

3 Zuckerman, *A Jewish Principality in Feudal France*, p. 49.

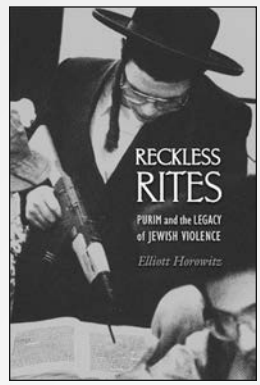
4 C. Port, *History of Maritime Commerce.*

5 Pirenne, p. 99.

6 Pirenne, p. 208.

7 Zuckerman, p. 37.

***William A. "Bill" White*** is a freelance journalist and publisher based in Virginia. Bill is the author of a new book entitled *National Socialism: Yesterday & Today*. Softcover, $15.50 U.S. check/money order only made out to Poisoned Pen Publishing, P.O. Box 2770, Stafford, VA 22555. Proceeds go to White's legal defense fund. Bill is also a writer for American Free Press. Call them at 202-544-5977 for a free sample.




# Reckless Rites

## Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence

Historical accounts of Jewish violence–particularly against Christians–have long been explosive material. Some historians have distorted these records for anti-Semitic purposes. Others have discounted, dismissed, or simply ignored the evidence, often for apologetic purposes.

In *Reckless Rites* , Elliott Horowitz takes a new and forthright look at both the history of Jewish violence since late antiquity and the ways in which generations of historians have grappled with that history. In the process, he has written the most wide-ranging book on Jewish violence in any language, and the first to fully acknowledge and address the actual anti-Christian practices that became part of the playful, theatrical violence of the Jewish festival of Purim. He has also examined the different ways in which the book of Esther, upon which the festival is based, was used by Jews and Christians over the centuries–whether as an ancient mirror of modern tribulations or as the scriptural basis for anti-Semitic claims regarding the bloodthirstiness of the Jews.

*Reckless Rites* reassesses the historical interpretation of Jewish violence—from the massacre of thousands of Christians in 7th-century Jerusalem to later medieval attacks on Christian symbols such as the crucifix, transgressions that were often committed in full knowledge that their likely consequence would be death.

A book that calls for major changes in the way that Jewish history is written and conceptualized, *Reckless Rites* is essential reading for scholars and students of history, religion, and Jewish-Christian relations.

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# HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

**A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.**

* * *

## Saved by the Cross

At the battle of First Manassas in 1861, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith arrived on the battlefield too late to learn the password of the day. Without it, Confederate troops might fire on his division if he advanced, but the Union would attack them if he did not. Riding in front of his men, he asked for a volunteer to sacrifice his life for the rest. One young man stepped forward immediately. "Do you know what will happen to you?" Smith asked. "Yes, General," the soldier replied. "You will be shot," Smith warned. "I know it," the soldier replied.

Gen. Edmund KIrby Smith

Smith gave a slip of paper to the brave fellow with the words, "Send me the countersign: General Smith." The message would be found when Confederates would search the young man's body after shooting him, and then take it to Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard. The volunteer departed to the cheers of his comrades and, being Catholic, prepared himself for death by acts of contrition and recommending his soul to God. To the pickets' challenge, "Who goes there?" he responded, "A friend." "Give the countersign." Advancing wordlessly toward the raised muskets, expecting his last earthly moments, the soldier then stood and made the sign of the Cross. Immediately, all guns were lowered. Gen. Beauregard, himself a Catholic, had that morning ordered the sign of the Cross as the countersign.

The Angel of the Spirit of the Confederacy.

## Devil Is Loose in St. Louis

Francis Slay, mayor of St. Louis, Mo., and a self-hating White, apparently has no concept of the sacrifices made in battle by military veterans. In late April, the historically challenged mayor wrote on his internet blog that he wants a "centennial reappraisal committee" to review whether a famous statue in Forest Park, "The Angel of the Spirit of the Confederacy," should be removed and placed in "a more appropriate setting." The 32-feet-high granite shaft depicting the angel was donated to the park in 1914 by the St. Louis Daughters of the Confederacy. Slay also wants to rename Confederate Drive, suggesting "Freedom Drive" or "Justice Drive," instead. Dishonoring the dead hardly seems appropriate, though. In 2001, Slay removed Georgia and Mississippi state flags from the city hall rotunda for containing the Confederate flag, allegedly a symbol of "slavery, racism and segregation." But brotherly love did not return to the city. St. Louis is now the nation's most dangerous place, surpassing even Detroit, Mich. Another "triumph of symbolism over substance."

* * *

## Zionism Rejected

Hate-filled Holo-hoaxsters keep getting knocked on their heels these days. Jewess Shailee Mendelevich sought out the Red Rattler Theatre near Sydney, Australia, at which to present a series of performances about the alleged annihilation of at least 6 million Jews by hereditarily evil Nazis. According to *The Australian*, Mendelevich "said the performances consisted of a storytelling series on the last generation to have direct contact with survivors of the Holocaust." She received an unsigned e-mail in response, stating, "Our policy does not support colonialism/Zionism. Therefore we do not host groups that support the colonization and occupation of Palestine." This hurt the feelings of area Jews tremendously, and their follow-up claims that the theater group is "apolitical" and supports a "two-state solution" were met with silence. Boo hoo.

* * *

## Usury Rejected, Too

The island country of Iceland continues to suffer after the financial destruction wrought by corrupt politicians and unscrupulous bankers several years ago. But the parliament there is now considering a serious effort to break free from the icy steel grip of the usurers. Frosti Sigurjonsson, chairman of the parliament's Committee for Economic Affairs and Trade, is pushing for fundamental reform. The MP stated: "Iceland, being a sovereign state with an independent currency, is free to abandon the present fractional reserve system and implement a better monetary system." A 110-page report rips apart the evils of fractional reserve banking, and a new proposal recommends that Iceland issue "sovereign money," debt-free. TBR and its sister publication, AMERICAN FREE PRESS, have been advocating this for the United States for years. We hope the Icelanders are successful, but don't be surprised if the CIA stages a coup!

Frosti Sigurjonsson wants usury ended.

## Punishing the Innocent

One of the most excoriated legal practices of National Socialist Germany was *Sippenhaftung*—punishment of family and relatives of certain criminals, in addition to punishment of the criminal himself. But the practice continues to this day in "modern" Germany, when it suits certain political views. Edda Goering, the 76-year-old daughter of Reich Field Marshal Hermann Goering by his second wife, actress Emmy Sonnemann, recently sought monetary

1939: Adolf Hitler is pictured having his face touched by Edda Goering, the daughter of Hermann and Emmy Goering.

compensation for her "father's legacy expropriated in 1948." She argued that the confiscation of his estate two years after his death was contrary to law. The Legal Affairs Committee in the Bavarian parliament coldly refused the petition. Frau Goering now lives in Munich and always speaks well of her famous father as a "loving man." The photograph above depicts a very young Edda touching the cheek of her proud godfather, Adolf Hitler.

* * *

## Death Before Dishonor

The 70th anniversary of the German surrender in World War II has brought Allied journalistic triumphalism to the fore, with numerous "hit pieces" against even innocent bystanders, like Edda Goering mentioned above. One English newspaper even ridiculously alleged that her father was the one who "ordered the Holocaust." But, somehow, the *Daily Mail* actually reported on a truly terrible tragedy. On May 1, 1945, according to eyewitness Manfred Schuster, as many as 2,000 residents of Demmin, Germany, committed suicide in various ways, to avoid certain brutality, torture, rape and death at the hands of the advancing Soviet horde. He and a friend witnessed dozens of mothers tying ropes attached to large stones to themselves and their children, and then jumping into the Peene River. About one in 17 townspeople killed themselves—a scene replayed across Germany. Schuster has never forgotten the screams of the children—especially those who broke free and stood on the riverbank calling for their drowned mothers.

* * *

## Fool Me Once . . .

In 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain issued the Edict of Expulsion, commanding that all Jews either convert to Catholicism or leave the country. This was in response to centuries of civil unrest, heresy and treason fomented by Spanish Jews—not to mention numerous documented sacrileges and ritual murders. Through usury and intrigue, the Jews had sought frequently to overthrow the Catholic state—a crime repeated across Europe. Now, 523 years later, the Socialists running the kingdom have passed a law providing "right of return" to an estimated 2.2 million descendants of the expelled Jews. The law is limited to Sephardic Jews, who must prove some historical and cultural connection to Spain. Israel is moving already to gain access to any returnees, so that they can become Israeli dual citizens and undermine Spain again through divided loyalties.

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella demanded that all Jews in their kingdom either convert to Catholicism or leave.

Is this the long-lost grave of Cervantes?

## The Grave of Cervantes?

On a more positive note, scientists believe they have found the long-lost grave of Miguel Cervantes, popularly believed to be the author of *Don Quixote*. (But see the September/October 2013 issue of TBR for a radically different theory of authorship.) Cervantes and his wife were buried, along with others, at the convent of the Barefoot Trinitarians in Madrid. While the poor preservation of the remains prevents immediate individual identification, researchers are certain the find matches historical descriptions. Cervantes fought at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571 against the Mohammedans. He was captured in 1575 and enslaved for five years in Algiers. In 1605 and 1615, he published the two parts of *Don Quixote*, dying in 1616 with six teeth remaining. Cervantes's remains will be reburied with full honors, once a new tomb is built. The crypt will open for the first time in centuries in 2016, to honor the 400th anniversary of Spain's most famous author.

* * *

## DNA of the British Isles

A group of European researchers has published the first-ever fine-scale genetic map of any country, showing the ethnic diversity of the British Isles, based on DNA studies of people there, whose grandparents all lived within 50 miles of each other. The result was insight into the regional make-up of Great Britain before 20th-century population mobility, in comparison to European migration over the past several thousand years. Some surprises resulted, too. For example, there is no single Keltic group. The Keltic areas of Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and Cornwall are the most genetically different from each other. Eastern, central and southern England

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 38**

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were relatively homogeneous, with a 10%-40% Anglo-Saxon heritage, finally also proving that those Germanic tribes intermarried with, and did not replace, the local predecessors. Similar genetic amalgamation occurred in nearly all regions. Some differences fell very clearly along known borders. While Norwegian Vikings left a distinct mark on Orkney, there is no significant surviving trace of Danish blood in former areas of the Danelaw. The Welsh appear to be descendants of the oldest post-Ice Age inhabitants of the isles. Finally, it appears that most Brits never moved much and retained the same ethnic identity during a millenium and more.

* * *

## The Bullitt That Started WWII

William Christian Bullitt, son of a prominent Philadelphia, Pa., family, had a Jewish mother, Louisa Horwitz. The pro-Communist Bullitt was FDR's first ambassador to the Soviet Union and later ambassador to France. Bullitt was a key player in the Zionist game to manipulate Roosevelt into promoting WWII. According to Adm. James Forrestal's diaries, when Joseph Kennedy (JFK's father) was ambassador to the UK

William "Christian" Bullitt smiles.

in 1938, Kennedy revealed to the admiral that Neville Chamberlain's position was that England could not risk war with Hitler. Moreover, "Hitler would have fought Russia without any later conflict with England, if it had not been for Bullitt's urging on Roosevelt in the summer of 1939 that the Germans must be faced down about Poland; neither the French nor the British would have made Poland a cause of war, if it had not been for the constant needling from Washington." Kennedy also revealed Chamberlain's statement that "the world Jews had forced England into the war." If not for Bullitt, Hitler could have destroyed the Soviet Union and freed the world of incalculable evils.

* * *

## Federal Bureau of Idiocy

Earlier this year, FBI Director James Comey spoke at the National Tribute dinner of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, he called the mythical WWII Jewish genocide "the most significant event in history," stating that the USHMM program, "Law Enforcement and Society: Lessons of the Holocaust" is "mandatory for new agents." He called the "holocaust" the "most horrific display in the world of inhu-

Delusional "FIB" Director James Comey.

manity. . . . But I believe it was also the most horrific display . . . of our humanity, of our capacity for evil and for moral surrender. Good people helped to murder millions." He continued: "I want [agents and analysts to] realize our capacity for rationalization and moral surrender." Maybe that's why the FBI spends so much time entrapping honest U.S. citizens and considers nearly all Americans "terrorists." Apparently, Comey has never heard that abortion hacks to death the lives of 1 to 1.5 million unborn U.S. children every year—54 million and counting. Jews have been leading proponents and perpetrators of that genocide.

* * *

## "Blood-Libel" Carved in Stone

A number of unique monuments and other artifacts exist across Europe, which depict images that have caused "kvetching" on the part of the Anti-Semitism Police, because of unflattering depictions of Jews. A church in Wittenberg, Germany, where Martin Luther preached, for example, sports a stone bas-relief of a *Judensau* ["Jew's sow" or "Jewish sow"]. The facade

Statue of "Sinagoga"on the facade of Notre Dame in Paris shows a disheveled Jewish figure whose eyes are blinded by a serpent.

of Notre Dame in Paris shows contrasting statues of the Church and the Synagogue. And, among several other items of note is a plaque at the Palazzo Salvadori in Trent—historically part of Austria but now in Italy. The plaque, similar to memorials of like crimes in other countries, shows the gruesome ritual torture and murder of the boy, St. Simon of Trent. Faced with these documented crimes, Jews typically try to smear their authenticity by crying "anti-Semitism" and "blood libel." Yet the same "Chosen Ones" frequently and unapologetically blaspheme Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, both in the Talmud and in malicious graffiti left on churches in the Holy Land.

Part of an ornate gift for a Keltic prince.

## Gifts for a Keltic Prince

French archeologists have uncovered the burial site of what is believed to be a Keltic prince, near the town of Lavau. Dating from the fifth century B.C., the grave contains many beautiful objects demonstrating lively Keltic trade with the Mediterranean. These include a beautiful Greek wine pitcher and a large, decorated bronze cauldron of exquisite workmanship, believed to have been made by Etruscan artisans in northern Italy.

## Prejudicial History Books

A study of six very popular textbooks used to teach children American history found there were, on average, 17 photos per book illustrating American Indians, 42 photos devoted to Blacks, four to Mexicans, four to Chinese, three to Japanese, four to Northern and Western Europeans, and 10 to Southern and Eastern Europeans, or 14 total to Europeans in general. Pages devoted to ethic groups were also counted up: Indians got an average of 12 pages, blacks 33, Chinese part of a page, Japanese one page, Northern and Western Europeans seven and Southern Europeans six. It seems clear these findings reflect an agenda of downgrading the accomplishments of White people.

Ibn Khaldun asks Timur to spare Damascus.

## 14th-Century Genius

Arab historian Abu Zayd Ibn Khaldun of the 14th and 15th centuries was a deep thinker who pondered the rise and fall of empires in his *History of the Arab Dynasties*. Toynbee called it "the greatest work of its kind that has yet been created by any mind in any time and place." Khaldun came to the conclusion that the basis of any civilization was tribal loyalty and *esprit de corps*. Even the prophet himself had to rely in his hour of need on the support of his clan, the Quarish. Decline begins with the rise of luxury and weakness. Eventually the civilization is destroyed by a group with a stronger sense of cohesion. Khaldun notes that when a people falls under the domination of another, they imitate their conquerors in superficial matters such as clothing, manners and the outward manifestation of their beliefs but fail to imitate the qualities that made that domination possible, such as clannishness. Incidentally, Khaldun has some choice comments about the Jews, although Toynbee fails to quote this one: "Look at the Jews and the bad character they have acquired. So notorious have they become that everywhere and in every age, they are known for their wickedness and deceit."

* * *

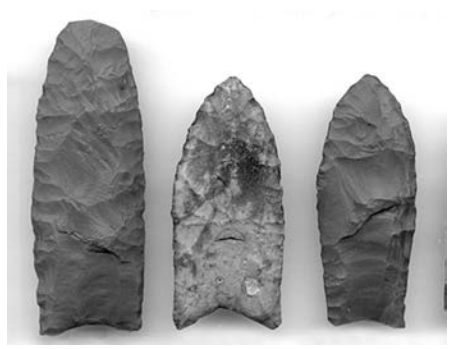
## Romans Small Potatoes

We think of the Roman empire as one of the greatest of all time, yet at its maximum extent it covered 2.5 million square miles (msm). Other, larger ancient empires were the Achaemenid Persian empire at 15.5 msm and the Han Chinese empire at 12 msm. In medieval times we had the Mongol empire at over 70 msm, making Rome look puny, the Turkic khaganate at 32 msm, the Umayyad Arab empire at over 28 msm, the Rashidun empire at 19 msm and the Ming Chinese at 14 msm. Modern imperial behemoths included the British empire at nearly 78 msm, Russian near 55 msm, Spanish at 41 msm, Qing at 28, French at 15, Portuguese over 25, United States (yes, we were an empire and arguably still are) at 22 msm, the Brazilian empire at over 17 msm and Japanese at over 15 msm. By that reckoning, Rome was only No. 17 in size. Emperor Trajan would most certainly have been embarrassed.

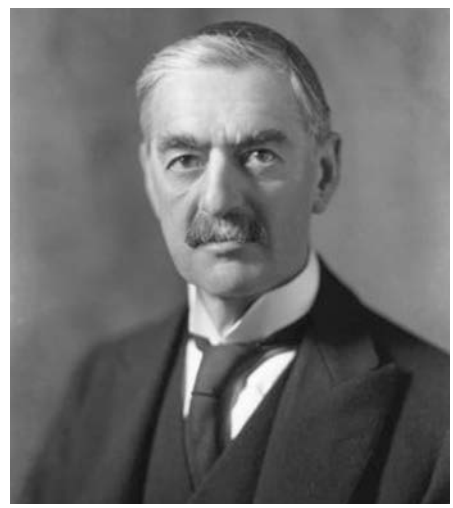
* * *

## Whites Were Here First

Remarkable new evidence suggests America was discovered by stone age people from Europe 10,000 years before the Siberian-originating ancestors of the American Indians got here. A series of several dozen European-style stone tools, dating back 19,000 to 26,000 years, have been discovered at six locations along the East Coast. Three of the sites are on the Delmarva Peninsula in Maryland and were discovered by archeologist Dr. Darrin Lowery of the University of Delaware. One is in Pennsylvania and another in Virginia. A sixth was discovered by scallop-dredging fishermen on the seabed 60 miles from the Virginia coast on what, in prehistoric times, was dry land.



Tilghman Island, Maryland's Clovis points are older than those found in New Mexico—about 2,000 years older. Since then, a site discovered more recently near Richmond, Virginia, has yielded Clovis points that may be from 15,000 B.C.—proof positive the first Americans were European Whites.



Neville Chamberlain: foreign policy genius?

## Chamberlain's Comeback

If Richard III is England's most maligned king, surely Britain's most maligned prime minister is Neville Chamberlain, the man with the iconic umbrella. Court historians have assigned Chamberlain the monicker of the "Great Appeaser"—a devilish coward who gave in too often to that other "devil," Adolf Hitler. But times have changed, and we begin to see things in a more realistic light. It is true Chamberlain did not plunge Britain into war with Germany at the first opportunity; he was willing, for a while, to let Hitler have an Anschluss with Austria and to liberate Sudetenland and even gobble up the rest of Czechoslovakia. But when world Jewry screamed about Hitler's invasion of Poland, Chamberlain was politically forced to advocate war. Europe and the world would have been better off if Chamberlain had stuck to his original foreign policy. Paradoxically, the Stalin appeaser, Churchill, with his posturing and rhetorical flourishes, is considered a hero and Chamberlain a villainous weakling.

# The Deadly Strains of the *Schwarze Kapelle*

## The anti-Nazis who denied Germany peace

**A GROUP OF ANTI-STALIN RUSSIANS** approached Germany with a proposal to overthrow the Soviet government, end the war and install a government friendly to Germany. But the wrong Germans were approached—renegade anti-Nazis who wanted to overthrow Hitler instead. The sheer number of top-level Nazi officials who were working behind the scenes to oust the Fuehrer, extend the war and deny Hitler the opportunity to make peace was shocking. Further, many of these traitors had been working against the aims of the German people since as early as 1937.

**By Daniel W. Michaels**

In World War II not only did Germany, with too few allies and insufficient military hardware, confront battlefield enemies too numerous and well armed to be defeated, but also had to contend with internal and external spy rings and subversive elements—the so-called Rote Kapelle ("Red Orchestra") and the Schwarze Kapelle ("Black Orchestra").

The Rote Kapelle was an international Moscow-controlled spy ring opposed to the National Socialist government and in service to the Soviet Union. The counterintelligence arm of the SS referred to the ring as the Red Orchestra because of the radio noise caused by their transmitters. The Germans called the transmitters "pianos," their operators "pianists" and their supervisors "conductors"—thus, an orchestra. However, the Germans eventually shut down the operation and turned part of it around to provide misinformation to Moscow. Though the Rote Kapelle was damaging, it was the Schwarze Kapelle, however well intentioned its goal, that in the end proved fatal to Germany.

The Black Orchestra was an internal all-German ring consisting of upper-class, well placed anti-Nazis (generals, diplomats, aristocrats) who cooperated with U.S. and British intelligence services from as early as 1937, betraying most of Adolf Hitler's and the Wehrmacht's war plans to the Western Allies, undermining German military operations, and attempting to kill Hitler in order to establish a constitutional monarchy akin to that in England. Both the Abwehr under Adm. Wilhelm Canaris and Gen.-Maj. Richard Gehlin's *Fremde Heere Ost* (Foreign Armies East or FHO) collaborated with the Western powers, and was an organization that focused on analyzing the intelligence of its own and various East European countries before and during World War II. Members of the conspiracy within Gehlin's organization formed an internal clandestine group called "the Club." Even elements in the German Embassy staff in Moscow cooperated with the enemies of the country they represented.

Those in Germany and abroad who approved of these actions refer to the members of the Black Orchestra as resistance fighters and patriots; those who disagree call them traitors and putschists. They were

**MEMBERS OF THE SCHWARZE KAPELLE** (L to R): Ulrich von Hassell, German ambassador in Rome; Karl Goerdeler, mayor of Leipzig; Gen. Ludwig Beck, chief of the General Staff,1934-38; Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, head of the Abwehr.

undeniably conspirators who planned to remove Hitler, install a new government, end the war in the west, and save Germany from complete ruin. Unfortunately, the Western Allies remained loyal partners of the Soviet Union and, in the end, Germany fell in ruins on all fronts, the entire country occupied and looted by the victors, and most members of the Black Orchestra slaughtered by the Nazis.

Moreover, there was definitely an element of class-resentment involved in the pro- and anti-Nazi sympathies and antagonisms. Many of the members of the Black Orchestra were from the wealthier aristocratic stratum—the "von, zu, and von und zu" class, while Hitler and his followers came most from the middle and poorer strata—the ordinary Germans. Because Hitler enjoyed the full support of the vast majority of Germans and because the Wehrmacht was scoring victory after victory early in the war, the anti-Nazi opposition had to wait for the tide to change before they acted. The time came after Stalingrad.

Even before and early in the war (1937-1940) members of the Black Orchestra resistance were active in trying to unseat Hitler. Take, for example, the case of Josef Mueller, a devout Catholic, who surreptitiously made a number of trips to the Vatican carrying correspondence between the German resistance and British intelligence that sought to replace the Hitler government. The correspondence and related intelligence was received by Pope Pius XII, who then forwarded it to Lord Halifax in Britain. The Vatican thought Mueller to be a representative of Col.-Gen. Ludwig Beck and agreed to offer machinery for mediation between the German Resistance and the Allies. Canaris, head of the Abwehr, and Hans von Dohnanyi, head of the Abwehr's Office of Political Affairs, backed by Beck, told Mueller to ask the pope to ascertain whether the British would enter negotiations with the resistance. The participation of the pope was to persuade senior German generals Franz Halder, chief of the General Staff, and Walther von Brauchitsch to act against Hitler. The British, however, had doubts about the ability of the conspirators to pull it off, and the negotiations ultimately proved fruitless.

Not just Soviet spies (Richard Sorge among others) but also members of the Black Orchestra and some Western diplomats had informed Stalin of the date set by the Germans to launch Operation Barbarossa well before its execution. Hitler had ordered the German action when he became aware of Soviet preparations to launch their invasion of Germany and Western Europe (Operation Groza) in early July. [See TBR January/February 2012.—Ed.] In May 1941 Gustav Hilger, Graf von der Schulenburg and Gebhardt von Walther, posted in the German Embassy in Moscow, had already given the date of the German attack to Vladimir Dekanosov and his interpreter V.P. Pavlov, who immediately relayed it to Lavrenty Beria's secret police headquarters.

Some details of another extremely important traitorous act, said to have been committed by members of the Schwarze Kapelle, follow below. The principals involved were Adm. Canaris and Gustav Hilger, a member of the German ambassadorial staff in Moscow, and Red Army defector Col. Josef Kernes, an important "Zampolit" or Red Army commissar, probably Jewish, who defected to the Germans on May 18, 1942, near Kharkov. Hilger, fluent in Russian, was called upon to interrogate Kernes and two other high-ranking captive Soviet officers, Gen. Andrei Vlasov and Col. Vladimir Boyerski, in Vinnitsa, site of Hitler's "Werewolf" field headquarters. Unknown to the German High Command (OKW) and Hitler, these valuable enemy prisoners were being kept in a special camp commanded by a Maj. Pe-

**MORE TOP MEMBERS OF THE SCHWARZE KAPELLE** (L to R): Gen. Hans Oster, deputy head of the Abwehr; Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the Army General Staff, 1938-42 (rejected Goerdeler Gang); Josef Mueller, the Kapelle's contact with the Vatican and a founder of the Christian Social Union political party; Hans von Dohnanyi, head of Abwehr's Office of Political Affairs 1939-43.

tersen, whose immediate superior was Claus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg.

Col. Kernes, who until 1941 was assigned to the highest Red Army political leadership in Moscow, quickly informed Hilger that he had voluntarily defected as a representative of a secret Soviet Anti-Stalinist opposition group seeking to conclude a separate peace with Germany and establish a Russian government friendly to the West.

As the interrogation proceeded, it became quite clear that this anti-Stalinist opposition group very much resembled the German Schwarze Kapelle in that it was opposed to the Communist government in Moscow just as the Kapelle opposed the Nazi government in Berlin. Indeed, they were even planning to stage a putsch against the Stalinist government. Members in the Russian group, according to Kernes, consisted of political leaders, diplomats and Red Army officers. Asked by Hilger to name names, Kernes responded—Foreign Minister Molotov, President Kalinin, Deputy Foreign Minister Potemkin, Chief of General Staff Shaposhnikov, old Bolshevik Gen. Timoshenko and others. In 1991 during the collapse of the Soviet Union, Shaposhnikov's son served under and supported Boris Yeltsin.

> "The Russian people were waiting for a Russian volunteer army under German leadership to overthrow Stalin & end the war."

Kernes then wrote two letters giving further information describing the Russian conspiracy, its membership and goals, one to Adolf Hitler and one to Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German minister of foreign affairs. Hilger accepted the letters and agreed to deliver them. Kernes's plan for a putsch against Stalin was very similar to that proposed by Leon Trotsky in 1936 in his book *The Revolution Betrayed*. It also very much resembled the Rudolf Hess peace mission. Hess was trying to meet with leaders opposed to the bellicose British government when he was captured. [See *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder* (softcover, 291 pages, $25 plus $5 S&H in U.S.) from TBR Book Club.—Ed.]

Alas, neither of the two letters ever reached its intended destination. They simply disappeared. Then in August 1942, two fellow conspirators, Erich Kordts in Geneva and Hasso von Erzdorf, revealed that the letters had not been lost and that Capt. Petersen, a subordinate of von Stauffenberg, had them. Hilger then told Kernes, the representative of the Soviet anti-Stalinist group, bluntly, "The time at which the war ends is not dependent on the wishes of any Russian opposition group, but will be set by German guns," after which nothing more was heard of Kernes.

A few days later, in September 1942, three other Soviet colonels captured near Maikop in the Caucasus confirmed the statements made by Kernes. Both colonels echoed Kernes's claims, saying that the Russian people were eagerly waiting for a Russian volunteer army under German leadership to overthrow Stalin and end the war. "The war must end, regardless of outcome," they insisted.

During the Nazi interrogation of Schwarze Kapelle members, another typical, shocking incident of perfidy was revealed. In May 1942 members of the Kapelle had

**EVEN MORE TOP MEMBERS OF THE SCHWARZE KAPELLE** (L to R): Gen Erwin von Lahousen, chief of Abwehr Section II; Ernst von Weizsaecker, permanent head of the German foreign office from 1938-43; Gen. Carl-Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, military commander of the Wehrmacht in Paris; and Col. Claus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg.

kept secret from the German government the existence of the widespread resistance movement in the Soviet Union, which included many leading generals and political figures who were willing, even anxious and ready, to overthrow Stalin, end the war, and install a new government friendly to Nazi Germany. To understand why the conspirators did not inform the German government of its existence, it is necessary to know who and why certain parties wanted the war to continue to the bitter end.

It may be said with certainty that the USSR, the UK and the U.S. were determined to smash Germany once and for all and that the Schwarze Kapelle would be their agent to do it. The Schwarze Kapelle of course feared that if the Nazi government were ever able to survive the war, the Kapelle would be exterminated. Hilger discredited Kernes by telling his German superiors and colleagues that the man was simply untrustworthy.

Eventually, the conspirators were able to isolate both Col. Kernes and Andrei Vlasov, leader of the ROA (Russian Liberation Army), completely.

On July 18, two days before the assassination attempt on Hitler in Rastenburg, Otto John, von Stauffenberg and Baron Col. von Roenne met with Allen Dulles in Madrid. Dulles, who gave the conspirators the cover word "Brecher," emphatically informed the Germans that the Allies would never negotiate with the German government even if a Jesuit priest headed it. The Western allies were also aware of the internal Soviet opposition group's conspiracy against their best ally, Josef Stalin.

As in World War I, they had no intention of letting the Eastern Front close down and took appropriate measures to prevent it.

Had Hitler met with Stalin in 1942, and had the two dictators reconciled and agreed to halt hostilities, the truce could only have been considered a great victory for the Fuehrer. The Western Allies could never have permitted that. In fact, ever since that time it has been the policy of Britain to prevent the Germans and Russians ever joining forces and instead keep them forever warring against each other. [See TBR May/June 2015.—Ed.] The Brecher group was told to concentrate on overthrowing the Nazi government and not Stalin.

It must be noted that years before America officially entered the war, the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and State Department were already meddling in European affairs. In two world wars, American intervention on behalf of England and to protect U.S. investments in England changed the outcome of purely European hostilities. For having intervened, America twice distorted the natural course of European history. If the United States had not intervened, Britain and France would have had to compromise with Germany and thereby perhaps avoid the worst of both world wars.

By the time Army Group Center and the whole German Eastern Front, under the command of conspirator Gen. Henning von Tresckow, collapsed in June-August 1944 in the Russian Bagration Operation, Graf Yorck von Wartenburg, in contact with Willy Brandt (later to be German chancellor) in Scandinavia, was providing the conspirators with a communications link to U.S. Envoy Herschel Johnson and USSR Envoy Alexandra Kollontai. German Foreign Service official Trott zu Solz, with the help of the Swedish Wallenberg family, maintained direct contact to Churchill in London, while Hans Bernd Gisevius, whom Canaris had posted vice consul in Zurich, Switzerland, where he betrayed all German

**AND EVEN MORE TOP MEMBERS OF THE SCHWARZE KAPELLE** (L to R): Hans Bernd Gisevius, a diplomat and intelligence officer; Gen. Henning von Tresckow, chief of operations at the HQ of Kluge's Army Group Center; Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a Lutheran pastor and author; and Helmuth James Graf von Moltke, great-grand-nephew of a German war hero.

military operational plans to U.S. agent Allen Dulles.

But perhaps the most dangerous liaison between the German conspirators and the West was that which Hilger maintained with Emil Ludwig Cohn, an adviser to President Franklin Roosevelt, in Switzerland, who most probably reported to OSS boss Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan. Among other activities, Cohn was allegedly involved in developing plans for the division of Germany after the war.

On Jan. 20, 1945, German Minister for the Occupied East Area Alfred Rosenberg, who had learned of Hilger's treachery, addressed a letter to von Ribbentrop informing him that Hilger was engaged in acts against the state. In subsequent investigations, Reichs Crime Commissar Sonderegger opened an armored safe located in the bunker of the German Army High Command in Zossen that contained Canaris's personal diary as well as the records of the Canaris-Oster-von Stauffenberg-von Roenne-Petersen group. Among other data, the contents of the safe proved that the conspiracy against Hitler had begun in 1937, well before the war. All involved were quickly arrested.

The Black Orchestra managed to betray almost all of Germany's operational plans to the enemy powers: the Polish Campaign of Sept. 1, 1939; the French Campaign of May 10, 1940; the Norwegian Campaign of April 9, 1940; the Balkan Campaign of April 6, 1941; and the Russian Campaign (Operation Barbarossa) of June 22, 1941, just before the Soviet Union's Operation Groza was to begin. The conspirators, with the assistance of a British language specialist (Cairncross) working in Bletchley Park on the Enigma project, also provided information that helped turn the tide in favor of the Red Army in the crucial tank battle at Kursk.

If Hitler had been informed about the peace offers proffered by the Russian conspirators, there is little doubt but that he would have grabbed at the offers. One major issue may have prevented agreement, namely, the Russians wanted to keep the USSR intact as it stood before the war. Hitler wanted self-determination for the minority peoples conquered by the Russians over the centuries and wanted those in the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Baltic to be separated from Russia and made independent countries if they so desired.

When the war in Europe finally entered its last stages, the British government regrettably adopted the extreme anti-German position expressed by people like Baron Vansittart (Robert Gilbert Vansittart, House of Lords, diplomat, publicist) in 1939, that Germany must be destroyed, and the best way to accomplish that was to turn it over to the Bolsheviks. Consequently, Stalin must not be overthrown, the Eastern Front must remain, Col. Kernes must be silenced, and the war must continue. To honor Stalin's wishes, all surviving anti-Communist Russians found on the German side were cruelly "keelhauled" back to the USSR. [See the book *The East Came West* by Peter Huxley-Blythe, softcover, 224 pages, $20 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR Book Club.—Ed.]

Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman chose the Morgenthau Plan, actually drawn up by Soviet agent Harry Dexter White and disguised as occupation directive JCS 1067, as America's policy.

When peace was restored, the United States in "Operation Paperclip" and other such programs brought hundreds of Germans to the United States who had helped us during the war or could help us in the future. U.S. citizenship and the opportunity to continue working on their specialties in America were granted. Some were granted the highest honors America could offer. A

few were deported for crimes allegedly committed during the war. Gen.-Col. Franz Halder, former head of the German General Staff, on the other hand, even received the U.S. Meritorious Civilian Service Medal from President John F. Kennedy. German officials—like Gen. Reinhard Gehlin, former officer in charge of the German Foreign Armies East intelligence office—were reinstalled in the same capacity in Bonn, but serving the West. Wernher von Braun, head of the German Rocket Development Office, and his colleagues also continued his work in the United States as did many others.

After the war ended Gustav Hilger, the principal in the aforementioned cases, was first taken to America after the war, where he lived for some seven years, after which he returned to Germany and obtained a position in the newly established German Foreign Service Office in Bonn as a specialist on the Communist east bloc. He died in 1957.

Issues of the morality of political assassinations and putschists, even in righteous causes, have yet to be decided. In this case, one must ask how many lives would have been saved if Germany and the Soviet Union had been able to come to an agreement, instead of being thwarted in 1942. In the failed attempt to kill Hitler, members of the German High Command were killed and many severely wounded. The dismissal of deaths caused by bombings, from the air or on the ground, as collateral damage, is unacceptable. And, one must ask, how many lives, soldiers and civilians, were lost as the result of the actions of the Black Orchestra.

Because of the clandestine nature of the incidents described above, there is no official documentation to confirm some of the claims. Records that were not destroyed by the Schwarze Kapelle or the Nazi government would have been suppressed by the victorious Allies who confiscated all official German documents. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

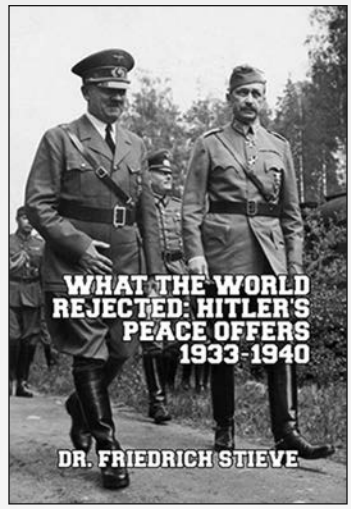
1 Friedrich Georg. *Verrat an der Ostfront: Der verlorene Sieg 1941-1942* ("Treason on the East Front: The Lost Victory 1941-1942"), Grabert Verlag, Tübingen, Germany, 2012, pp. 393-99

2 Friedrich Georg. *Verrat in der Normandy: Eisenhowers deutsche Helfer* ("Treason in Normandy: Eisenhower's German Helpers"). Grabert Verlag, Tübingen, 2007

3 Ernst Manon. *Widerstand: Ein Nachtrag zum 20 July.* ("Resistance: A Supplement to the 20 July.") www.luebeck-kunterbund.de/Geschi/Widerstand.doc

4 Fritz Becker. *Stalins Blutspur durch Europa: Partner des Westens 1933-1945* ("Stalin's Bloody Path through Europe: Western Partner, 1933-1945.") Arndt Publishing, Kiel, Germany, 1995, 360-78

**Daniel W. Michaels** was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993) he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. Born in New York, he now lives in the D.C. area.

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# In Defense of Deniers

**TBR subscriber and author chastises the John Birch Society for perpetuating holocaust myths in its popular *The New American* biweekly magazine**

## By Harlen E. Shasteen

I was outraged and disappointed after reading the *New American* article (April 7, 2014) entitled, "The Holocaust—Denying the Deniers." Yes, outraged over the often repeated lies told about "the Holocaust" and disappointed that the John Birch Society (JBS) would print an article so full of discredited claims. Hopefully JBS will publish this refutation, but I doubt it.

The author says Zyklon B granules were used to kill Jewish prisoners. This claim has been thoroughly investigated by multiple experts—including Fred A. Leuchter,[1] an American execution equipment consultant—proving that Zyklon B was used to de-louse mattresses and clothing to combat typhus, and nothing more. Leuchter carried out an on-site forensic examination of the alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek and stated that, "these sites were not used, and could not have been used, as homicidal gas chambers. Analysis of samples taken from the walls and floors of these alleged gas chambers showed either no, or miniscule, traces of cyanide compound, the active ingredient in Zyklon B." Though Leuchter's findings were in some cases flawed, he paved the way for the other expert investigators who followed.

One of these forensic studies was carried out by German chemist Germar Rudolf, using on-site examination and scientific analysis of samples. This certified chemist and doctoral candidate concluded: "For chemical technical reasons, the claimed mass gassings with hydrocyanic acid in the alleged gas chambers in Auschwitz did not take place. . . . The supposed facilities for mass killing at Auschwitz and Birkenau were not suitable for this purpose."[2]

Finally, there is the study of Austrian engineer Walter Lüftl, a respected expert witness in numerous court cases and former president of Austria's Professional Association of Engineers. In a 1992 report, he called the alleged mass extermination of Jews in gas chambers "technically impossible."[3] And, the curator of the Auschwitz Museum admitted that one bomb shelter was rebuilt to appear as a gas chamber.[4]

> "The Polish government's Auschwitz State Museum along with Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Center have conceded that the 4 million figure inscribed on a memorial plaque there was a gross exaggeration."

The *New American* article also claims that the corpses were fed in batches of three into one of the 15 ovens, which made up the normal arrangement in each of the five [Auschwitz] crematoria. Using these "fast-burning incinerators, especially designed to use the body fat of the corpses to speed up the process of destruction, made it possible to turn 45 bodies to ashes in little more than 20 minutes." This is patently wrong and absurd.[5]

### DOUBTERS RIDICULED

People who doubt some aspects of the holocaust are ridiculed when asking what happened to the tons of ash created by incinerating millions of bodies, of which no trace has been found. The article claims, "they could've been loaded into a truck and dumped into the nearest river." This answer is typical of the claims of the holocaust "expert." However implausible, they are very difficult to disprove and are to be taken on faith and regarded as indisputable sacrosanct proof.

No one denies that thousands of Jews died in World War II, but so did millions of other people—people who are seldom mentioned or lamented. Deniers do question, rightly, whether 6 million Jews were exterminated in a Nazi "final solution." Here are the facts. About 4 million Jews lived in German-controlled Europe. As of today, more than 6 million applications for reparations due to alleged Nazi persecution have been filed with German authorities, the vast majority of them by Jews. How could 6 million have been killed? Toward the end of the war, the Red Cross was given access to some of the concentration camps, and never reported that there were any extermination facilities in the ones they inspected. It also reported in a postwar statement that about 235,000 died mostly from typhus and, near the end of the war, from starvation.[6]

## Shame on the John Birch Society

**The John Birch Society** has long attacked Holocaust Revisionists, starting back in 1998 when it launched an offensive in its *New American* magazine on Willis Carto and the Institute for Historical Review for daring to question certain aspects of the mainstream holocaust tale. Even today the Birchers are at it, with a full-length feature piece appearing in an April issue of *New American*, the Birch Society biweekly mouthpiece, in which it insisted that all the claims of mainstream scholars in regard to the holocaust are indisputable. One of its "proofs" was that Dwight Eisenhower (shown above with Gen. George Patton inspecting a cremation pyre at the Ohrdruf Camp in Germany) said so. The one-sided, error-laden article riled more than one TBR reader, including Bud Shasteen, who felt compelled to write a rebuttal for this issue of TBR. Eisenhower is, of course, the last one anybody should trust when it comes to "holocausts," having conducted one of the most vicious mass genocides of civilians and unarmed POWs in world history after World War II ended. By confining surrendered German soldiers in outdoor pens in the blazing heat and later the freezing cold, depriving them of proper rations and shelter, and then purposefully failing to provide proper sanitation, Ike succeeded in killing an estimated 2 million innocent Germans. Now that was a real holocaust. The above photo appeared in the *New American* article.

Further doubt about the camps being extermination facilities is that Gen. Dwight Eisenhower in his World War II memoir *Crusades in Europe* never referred to these camps as extermination camps. In addition, neither did Winston Churchill in his memoirs of World War II state that these were extermination camps.

## TELL A LIE ENOUGH TIMES . . .

The author of the *New American* article says, "If something is repeated often enough and not refuted, people will begin to believe it."

Is he unintentionally referring to the interminable repetition of the holocaust story? He offers as proof of the holocaust "a convergence of evidence": documents including letters, blueprints, orders, bills, speeches, articles, memoirs and confessions. In the literally tons of German documents captured after the war, no one can point to documentary evidence of a wartime extermination order, plan or program, and this was admitted by Prof. Raul Hilberg, author of the study *The Destruction of the European Jews*.

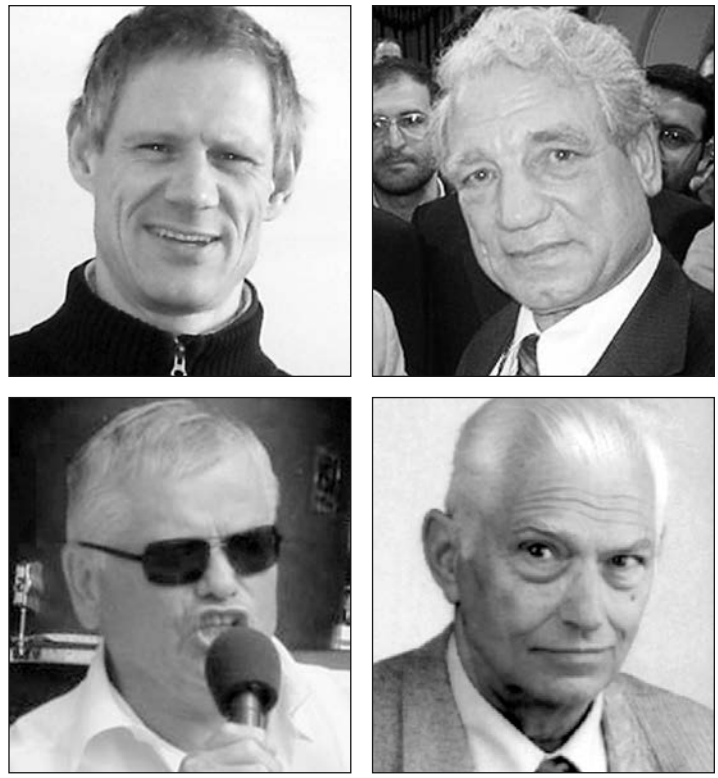
During his testimony in the 1985 trial in Toronto of German-Canadian publisher Ernst Zündel, Professor Hilberg quoted from the 1961 edition of his study on the holocaust that there were two Hitler orders for the destruction of Europe's Jews. He later recanted this in a revised third edition of his book.[7]

The confessions referred to are highly suspect. A prime example was the testimony of Rudolf Hoess, who served as commandant of Auschwitz. His testimony and confession were quoted in length to support the Nuremberg court's findings of the existence of extermination camps, but should not be given any credence because it is now well established that Hoess's crucial testimony—as was his so-called confession—(which was also cited by the Nuremberg Tribunal), were not only false, but were obtained by viciously beating the former commandant nearly to death.[8]

In addition, his wife and children were also threatened with death and deportation to Siberia. Hoess was obviously willing to say anything, sign anything and do anything to stop the torture and to try and save himself and his family. This confession and others obtained by extreme torture would not be admissible in any U.S. court of law.

## A HOUSE OF CARDS

Testimony—accounts from survivors, Nazis, local townspeople. Eyewitness testimony is notoriously unreliable and survivor testimony is highly suspect as it is always self-serving. Any testimony from Germans



**Pictured are four current or former** TBR editorial board members who have served time in prison for voicing their personal beliefs about certain aspects of "the holocaust." Clockwise from upper left: Germar Rudolf, Dr. Fredrick Töben, historian Udo Walendy and translator and activist Günter Deckert.

was most probably obtained under duress and torture.

Facilities—concentration camps, work camps and extermination camps. Evidence citied earlier from the Red Cross, lack of mention by Eisenhower, Churchill and others proves that these were not extermination camps. [See TBR's website for books refuting Auschwitz, Sobibor, Chelmno, Treblinka, Majdanek etc.—Ed.]

Inferential evidence—population demographics. Quoting the author of the JBS article, "the oft cited figure of 6 million Jews liquidated is not and was never intended to be a precise accounting." But that number would never have continued to be cited if it did not conform to the "scholarly" studies that followed the holocaust and "confirmed" that tally. What scholarly studies? Are there any at all?[9]

The Polish government's Auschwitz State Museum along with Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Center have conceded that the 4 million figure inscribed on a memorial plaque at Auschwitz was a gross exaggeration. It was removed and the authorities changed the total to 1.1 million "of all causes."[10]

In 1993 French Holocaust researcher Jean-Claude Pressac estimated that about 775,000 died.[11] As previously cited, the international Red Cross records

showed that by the end of 1944, a total of 271,144 died in all 13 camps. From no source—including Jewish researchers—can the 6 million be substantiated.

Photographs. The well-known photographs used in the JBS article do show hundreds of dead bodies, but these were not of Jews exterminated but of those who died of typhus and starvation—starvation caused by Allied bombing and destruction of roads and railroads prohibiting supply trucks and trains to deliver food and supplies to the camps. [Note that the online version of the *New American* article contains but one photograph.—Ed.] One photograph used in the JBS article was of Eisenhower viewing bodies at the Ohrdruf concentration camp. It probably reminded him of the carnage caused by Allied interdiction of supply routes to the camp—a true war crime.

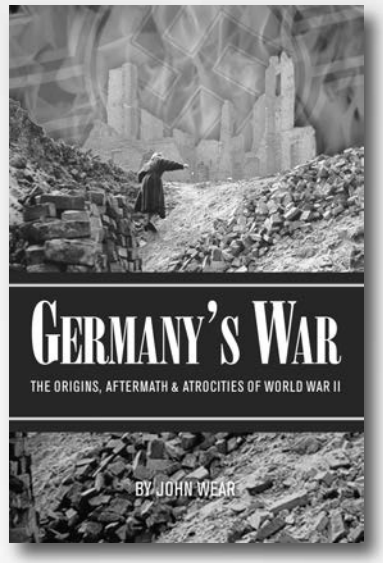
In actuality, the photo shows victims of an atom bomb. Yes, the Nazis tested their second atom bomb at the military training area near Ohrdruf. As a result, hundreds of inmates and many SS men and German soldiers died, since they had underestimated the effect of the bomb. They were subsequently partially cremated inside the nearby Ohrdruf camp.

Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman in their book *Denying History: Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say It?* claim "there is an assumption by deniers that if they can just find one tiny crack in the holocaust structure, the entirety will come tumbling down." The author of this JBS article then adds, "Minor errors or inconsistencies here or there cannot disprove the holocaust for the simple reason that lone bits of data never proved it in the first place."

My refutation—and especially that of hundreds of other deniers—has shown much more than "tiny cracks, minor errors or inconsistencies here or there" are involved in "holocaust denial." Overwhelming evidence proves the dogma of the holocaust is false and has been thoroughly debunked by scholarly scientific evidence, solid hard evidence and not specious hearsay from holocaust hucksters.

### WHY DO WE CARE?

But why do we care? Why are we willing to face the wrath of Jewish power and the ridicule of a public brainwashed by constant propaganda? Why are some holocaust doubters willing to be imprisoned merely because they wrote articles questioning certain aspects of the holocaust, or when even their defense attorney can be jailed because he or she provided too good of a defense for their client? (Example: Sylvia Stolz in defense of Ernst Zündel.) Where the court outrageously claims that "truth is no defense" and that


# GERMANY'S WAR:
## THE ORIGINS, AFTERMATH & ATROCITIES OF WORLD WAR II

*Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging World War II—costing million of lives. Far from being the conqueror of Europe, Adolf Hitler saved it from Josef Stalin.

The leaders of Great Britain and the United States also adopted policies designed to force war with Germany. Britain's unconditional guarantee to Poland led to horrific acts of violence against Poland's ethnic Germans and, thus, Germany was forced to invade Poland to end these atrocities. Franklin Roosevelt's numerous provocations, including a shoot-on-sight policy against German shipping and leaked plans of a United States invasion of Germany, forced Germany to declare war on the United States, despite Hitler's desire for peace.

This book also reports the Allied mass murder of the German people after the end of World War II, during which the Allies—led by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—murdered approximately 1.5 million German prisoners of war through intentional starvation and exposure to the elements. Probably a minimum 2.1 million ethnic Germans expelled from their homes also died in what was supposed to be an "orderly and humane" relocation. Finally, the Allies murdered millions of additional Germans through intentional starvation after the war ended—plus much more.

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# Wannsee Conference:
## A Shocking Admission

**Translated by Peter Strahl**

To this day, the Zionists and their media lackeys insist that the conference of National Socialist leaders at Wannsee, near Berlin, to decide on how to deal definitively with the "Jewish question," was the event at which the "final solution" of supposed extermination was decided. But here are some noteworthy statements from court historians themselves, which put the lie to that ridiculous claim.

"Until 1984, the official story was that the extermination of European Jews was decided at the Wannsee conference. It disappeared even from publications of the worst opponents of the Revisionists. These, too, had to revise their standpoint in this question. At the Stuttgart Congress in May 1984, the expression, 'Wannsee conference equals extermination conference,' was abandoned." —Eberhard Jaeckel and Juergen Rohwer (*Der Mord an den Juden im Zweiten Weltkrieg* [*The Murder of the Jews in World War II*], Germany, DVA, 1985, p. 67.)

On Jan. 30, 1992, Yehuda Bauer, the Israeli "pope of the Holocaust/Shoah," stated in *The Canadian Jewish News* "that this interpretation of the Wannsee conference—meaning 'extermination conference'—is dumb."

Along the same lines, Jean-Claude Pressac, the French apothecary and former "student" turned opponent of Revisionist Professor Robert Faurisson—subsequently funded by the Zionist *Klarsfeld Stiftung* [Klarsfeld Foundation]—stated: "When talk is of a displacement and/or pushing back of the Jews toward the east, and 'natural death through work' is also referred to, nonetheless nothing is [said about] an industrial liquidation. In the days and weeks [the Wannsee Conference], the building office in Auschwitz received neither a telephone call, nor a telegram, nor a letter, which demanded of them that they plan for it a suitable construction." (*Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz* [*The Crematories of Auschwitz*], Paris, France, CNRS Editions, 1993, p. 35.) ✦

"the holocaust is defined as mass killings of Jews, officially in the gas chambers of the concentration camps during World War II, and is a fact known to the court" and therefore through this "judicial notice," no rebuttal of any aspect of the holocaust tale is permissible or allowable in court. (Example: trial of Günther Deckert.)

We care when we see 90-year-old men like John Demjanjuk, who was originally charged in an Israeli court as being Treblinka camp guard Ivan the Terrible and despite being found not guilty and acquitted, was retried in a German court. We care and are outraged over the case of Ernst Zündel, who was incarcerated for a total of seven years, and whose only crime was publishing his doubts about the holocaust, which is, shamefully, a serious crime in present-day Germany.

We care when we see the billions of dollars in U.S. foreign aid and billions of dollars in restitution extorted from Germany and then used by Israel to persecute the Palestinians and drag the U.S. into useless and wasteful wars like the ones in Iraq, where we have no national interest. U.S. forces are there primarily to create hegemony for Israel in the Middle East.

We care and believe that, when a group of people believe they are the "chosen ones" and favored by God over all other races, religions and populations, it is the height of hubris and leads to disdain for the rest of humanity. We care when any group's philosophy is based on revenge, typified by the phrase, "never forget, never forgive." We care and are sick and tired of hearing about Jewish claims of perpetual victimhood and subsequent efforts to blame everyone—even their non-Jewish friends—for their exclusive suffering. World War II ended almost 70 years ago. It is time to move on!

We care, most importantly, because when the basic fundamental right of free speech and thought is forbidden it is tyranny and oppression of the worst kind, an Orwellian nightmare that no one should allow or condone. Only one subject, "the Holocaust," is never to be doubted or questioned. No other subject—from doubting Jesus Christ's divinity to questioning evolution—has been removed from free and open discussion. Only "the Holocaust" is sacrosanct, where any criticism is severely punished, where a person can even be imprisoned for improper thoughts doubting any part of the holocaust shibboleth.

This is wrong, horribly wrong. It violates every basic right of a free and cognizant people. Whether the holocaust is true or not, we should have the right to question it, as we can with any other subject.

Just as other powerful entities in the past persecuted dissenters (deniers)—Socrates, Aristotle, Galileo, Martin Luther, Jesus—for their beliefs, Jewish zealots are at-

tempting to do the same thing to "holocaust deniers" today. It didn't work in the past, even though these brave men were scorned, ridiculed and some lost their lives. It won't work now as long as there are people like the much-maligned holocaust deniers who are willing to face scorn, ridicule and even imprisonment for their beliefs. Holocaust deniers are today's heroes and martyrs. They should be venerated and admired for their search for truth and refusal to be bullied into silence. ✦

**ENDNOTES:**

1 *The Leuchter Reports: The Critical Edition* by Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four detailed reports addressing whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world famous. Based on chemical analyses and various technical arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated "could not have then been, or now be, utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers." Softcover, 227 pages, B&W illustrations, #431, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

2 A great analysis can be found on pages 45-67 in an article by Germar Rudolf entitled, "Polish Pseudo-Scientists," contained in *Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust* by Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

3 "The Lüftl Report"—*Journal of Historical Review*, Winter, 1992-1993.

4 "David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper," http://holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=1004.

5 Germar Rudolf, *The Rudolf Report: Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz*—expanded and revised edition. By Germar Rudolf and Dr. Wolfgang Lambrecht. In 1988, execution expert Fred Leuchter investigated the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek and concluded that they could not have worked as claimed. Ever since, Leuchter's work has been attacked. In 1993, Germar Rudolf published a thorough forensic study about the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz. Any deficiencies in the original "Leuchter Report" are addressed. Softcover, second edition, 457 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #378, $33 minus 10% for subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

6 International Red Cross Report, 1948.

7 "The Revised Hilberg," *Simon Wiesenthal Annual*, Vol. 3, 1986, pg. 294.

8 Rupert Butler, *Legions of Death* (England, 1983), pgs. 235-237; C. Hitchens, "Whose History Is It?" *Vanity Fair* (New York, Dec. 1993) pg. 117. Also: Ian Cobain, "Revealed: UK Wartime Torture Camp" & "The Secrets of the London Cage," *The Guardian*, Nov. 12, 2005; idem, "The Interrogation Camp That Turned Prisoners Into Living Skeletons," *The Guardian*, *Dec. 17, 2005;* idem, *Cruel Britannia: A Secret History of Torture*, *Portobello Books. London* 2012.

9 W. Benz, *Dimension des Holocaust*, Oldenburg, Munich 1992, is the only one in this regard, but it is heavily flawed; cf. G. Rudolf, "Holocaust Victims: A Statistical Analysis," in idem (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust*, *op. cit.*, pp. 181-213. See www.barnesreview.com for dozens of books refuting the holocaust.

10 Y. Bauer, "Fighting the Distortions," *Jerusalem Post* (Israel), Sept. 22, 1989, "Auschwitz Deaths Reduced to a Million," *Daily Telegraph* (London), July 17, 1990; "Poland Reduces Auschwitz Death Toll Estimate to 1 Million," *The Washington Times*, July 17, 1990.

11 J.C. Pressac, *Les Cremetoires d'Auschwitz: Las Machinerie du Muertre de Masse* (Paris, CNRS, 1993) See also: G. Rudolf, *Auschwitz: Plain Facts*, $20, TBR, 2010; C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity: An Historical and Technical Study* (softcover, 760 total pages, #551, $45) from TBR.

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# Cracks in the Edifice

## Parent outraged that respected high schoolteacher had voiced contrary opinion about gas chambers

**By John Friend**

Comments recently made by a high school history teacher regarding the nature of the various concentration and labor camps administered by National Socialist Germany during WWII have caused a major uproar amongst some parents and school officials.

According to *The News-Gazette*, Cynthia Voelkl, the parent of a freshman student at Champaign Central High School in Illinois, contacted school officials after her son notified her of the teacher's controversial views of "the Holocaust." On April 1st, prior to class beginning, Voelkl's son and other students asked the teacher, whose name has not been released, for his opinion about the purported Jewish holocaust of World War II. The teacher's nuanced reply was unorthodox, to say the least.

"I know it's a complicated issue, especially with laws about free speech, but I don't think historical facts are a matter of opinion," Voelkl stated. "Teaching the holocaust is not a part of the curriculum in this class, but he was standing there as a teacher talking to 14- and 15-year-olds. . . . So I felt it was really important to bring up."

After Voelkl's son informed her that his history teacher correctly explained to inquiring students that the various concentration camps administered by National Socialist Germany were utilized primarily for relocating Jews and industrial work, rather than mass murdering European Jews, Voelkl decided to email the teacher herself for clarification about the matter.

In an email exchange with Voelkl, the teacher elaborated on his point of view. The teacher affirmed that Hitler was indeed "anti-Semitic," and forced Jews and other "undesirables" into concentration camps. "These concentration camps were horrific places due to cruelty from the [Jewish and German—Ed.] guards, little to no food, as well as extreme overcrowding that led to the rapid transmission of deadly diseases in those conditions, such as typhus," he explained in the email exchange.

In his reply to Voelkl's son and other students, the teacher apparently disputed the contention that the concentration camps were for genocidal purposes.

The teacher noted that his views of the alleged Jewish holocaust and other matters pertaining to WWII stem from his own personal study of the subject, and that he believes the Nazis placed countless Jews in gas chambers to rid them of lice, rather than murder them.

Although the teacher's views are certainly radical and controversial, particularly coming from someone embedded within the American educational establishment, they are only partially correct.

Various Revisionists who have objectively studied the system of concentration camps administered by the Germans during WWII have established that they were in fact well run and humane, and that inmates were provided safe and sanitary living quarters, medical services, sufficient food and water, even entertainment and athletic competition.

Any mistreatment of inmates by the German authorities was swiftly punished, and orders were given to prevent any deaths of inmates, whose labor was vital to the German war effort. Additionally, the alleged "homicidal gas chambers" have been conclusively proven to be a complete fiction, while the real gas chambers were utilized for disinfecting clothing, largely to ensure sanitary living conditions and to prevent the spread of deadly disease.

Jews were not "gassed to death" at the various concentration camps they lived in during World War II.

However, inmate clothing and bedding, which were often infested with disease-spreading lice, were disinfected with Zyklon B.

"The teacher in Champaign has done his homework; the parent has not," noted Dr. Jim Fetzer, a retired professor who authored the foreword to *Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust—Myth & Reality*, a detailed study of the alleged Jewish Holocaust narrative by Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom and published by THE BARNES REVIEW.[1]

"More and more evidence has emerged that the key elements of the official account of 'the Holocaust' cannot be sustained. Cynthia Voelkl, the parent who complained that her son had been misled, has clearly done no research on this subject or would not have accused his teacher of misreporting 'historical facts.' Facts have to be true, but the contentions she accepts are not only false but provably false," said Fetzer.

When contacted, school officials would not provide any information about the persecuted teacher, who is no doubt viewed as a "thought criminal" for his views on the Jewish holocaust. This episode once again demonstrated the general weakness plaguing our society, where individuals are not permitted to hold, let along express, unpopular, marginalized and little-publicized points of view about complex historical events.

The increasing blatant tyranny suffocating America, commonly referred to as political correctness, is rapidly eroding any semblance of free thought and expression in this once great nation. ✦

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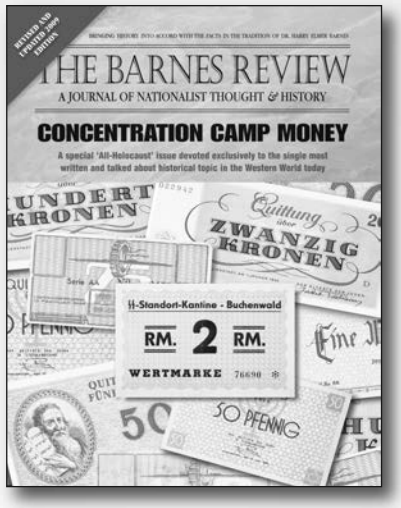
**ENDNOTE:**

1 *Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust—Myth & Reality.* Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom shows that "witness statements" supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. The Auschwitz camp authorities kept meticulous records of who died in the camp and why. A statistical analysis of the data does not match the kind of data to be expected, if the widespread myth of what transpired in that camp were true. The UK's intelligence decrypts prove that the German authorities were desperately trying to save inmates. Zyklon B applied in amounts necessary to kill humans should be detectable to this day, but no such compounds are found. Germany has paid compensation to millions of Nazi victims, and Israel has admitted that millions of Jews survived the holocaust. An archeological team looked for traces of the claimed 800,000 victims of the Treblinka camp—and came back empty. The Auschwitz camp had for the inmates: a swimming pool, soccer games, theaters, library, choirs, orchestras and a hospital. Dr. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi "Holocaust" has been written by the victors with ulterior motives and that this history is false. Foreword by Dr. James Fetzer. Softcover, 258 pages, #706, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Send payment using the form at the back of this issue or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, 9-5 Mon.-Thu.—Ed.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# ORGY OF REVENGE

**By Joaquin Bochaca**
**Translated by Margaret Huffstickler**

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, ignoring the fact that Germany had as European companions in arms the nations of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia and Italy (which changed sides in 1943), pretended that the Allies had waged war for the liberation of Europe. Dwight D. Eisenhower even baptized it the "crusade in Europe," which became the title of a volume of memoirs he published years later.

On the other hand, a political figure of the stature of Sir Anthony Eden wrote on the subject: "From Norway to the Maritime Alps, the Allies have undertaken the most dreadful manhunt in history." And that was the "liberation" of Europe, after the crusade: an official human-hunting party of massive proportions.

We are going to examine, very summarily, the principal features of this "liberation" after the onset of the "peace" of May 8, 1945. We will start with France, officially one of the five Great Powers, and theoretically a victor in the war, whose territory was liberated by the American Army and the multinational and multicolored British armies. In this task they were "helped" by the so-called Free French Forces (FFI), whose military contribution, according to Eisenhower, was practically nil. When they truly "distinguished" themselves, however, was after the last German soldier had retreated. We will allow the French themselves to speak:

> There was a detention camp of which we are not supposed to speak, in our country: the Estivaux Camp. The day after the liberation a camp was created near Saint Remy sur Durolle, in the department of Puy de Dome, to hold all those men—and women—who, rightly or wrongly, were suspected of collaboration with the Germans. Soon there were several hundred detainees in Estivaux, arrested illegally and in most cases without a precise or valid reason. Guarded by madmen armed to the teeth with grenades and machine guns, it didn't take the detainees long to find out that in the matter of abominations certain Frenchmen had nothing to learn from the torturers of the GPU or Gestapo.
>
> First of all, there were the women, who served as entertainment for their sinister guardians. After having suffered all the outrages inflicted by the brutes who guarded them, the unfortunate creatures were tortured abominably. One of them, from Saint-Remy-sur-Durolle, after having been mutilated, was executed in the following manner: Dragged to the center of the camp, she was pumped full of compressed air until, when her intestines exploded, she died in horrible suffering. She was not, sadly, the only victim of the ignoble executioners who, finding the "game" amusing, repeated it with several other women.
>
> But the butchers were not satisfied with murdering their victims. Sometimes they carried their sadism to the point of forcing them to participate in preliminary diversions such as the following: A half dozen of the poor creatures, more dead than alive, were dragged to the center of a circle formed by their jailers and "requested," at bayonet point, to quickly dig their grave. When the hole was judged sufficiently deep, a victim chosen by lottery was pushed into it and the maddened hoard trampled her, dancing and shouting for hours. When the guards tired of the spectacle, the victim was buried right there by her companions.[1]
>
> Some 2,000 women accused of collaboration were paraded naked through the main streets of Paris, the day of the "liberation." Many of them were raped and all of them beaten. . . . There were real abominations.[2]

Marcel Willard, a member of the French Communist Party, whom Gen. Charles de Gaulle had appointed minister of justice, declared in an interview in 1944: "From now on the symbol of justice will be, not a pair of scales, but a machine gun." This minister-comrade appointed an attorney who was a member of the party, Midol, as an adjunct of the General Prosecutor's Office, with the assignment of urging it to greater rigor.

The result of this conception of justice is known, in spite of the conspiracy of silence that the media attempts to impose upon it. According to the minister of the interior of the French Republic, Adrien Tixier[3], in French metropolitan areas there occurred, between the "liberation" and February 1945, some 105,000 summary executions of "collaborators." This number includes only French citizens; the number of imprisoned German soldiers who were summarily executed, plus the German soldiers and French cit-

**Particularly in France**, women who were deemed collaborators (those who either had German boyfriends or profited from the German occupation) were humiliated at war's end by having their heads shaved and forced to publicly parade in their undergarments. But many thousands more were brutally beaten and even thousands more were lynched. How quickly neighbor turned against neighbor at the urging of the Resistance agitators, many of whom were revenge-minded Reds.

izens sentenced to death for "war crimes" or "giving information to the enemy" has not been established, although it is known that, in Provence alone, more than 50,000 German soldiers and French "traitors" were executed without benefit of trial by *maquisards*, i.e., members of the French underground guerrillas.[4]

The French writer Jean Paulhan and the American journalist Donald Robinson considered this figure very understated.[5] Robinson believed that in Provence the real figure would be closer to 70,000, and in all of France must be close to double this number. Here is what this popular Yankee journalist had to say:

> From Toulouse to Nice an absolute inferno of crime and stupidity was unleashed; the presence of American troops restrained somewhat the overflowing of demented passions. Many Americans were also among the victims. On many occasions our soldiers were beaten to death by hysterical mobs, instigated and urged on by elements of the French Communist Party. We lost several hundred men in this way.[6]

An English writer, Frank MacMillan, wrote on this subject: "The chief of the Historical Division of the American Army said that the number of members of paramilitary units, such as the militia of the Vichy Regime, who were summarily executed in the French Mediterranean Zone between June of 1944 and February 1945 was around 50,000. Afterward the killing continued, but at a slower pace."[7]

We would like to call the reader's attention to a point that is generally overlooked. The armed struggle between the French and German armies lasted, officially, some 10 months. In practice it was 40 days, between May and June of 1940. The official figure of French dead as a result of the war is exactly 318,671.[8] Well then, taking into consideration the 105,001 summarily executed by the "liberators;" plus the 50,000 lynched in Provence (using the lowest figure), plus those lynched in the rest of France (figure unknown, but certainly not lower than that of Provence), plus those French who were victims of terrorist raids by Allied aviation (some 8,000), plus the French killed by one or another group in the fratricidal wars between Gaullists and Petainists in Syria, Libya, Madagascar, Algeria and Equatorial Africa, we can deduce that of those of French nationality killed in the war, approximately two-thirds were killed by other French or by their Western Allies.

Out of every three French who died in the war, two were sent to their maker by other French or the Allies. Naturally, the blame is laid on Hitler. It's so very convenient.

Jean Paulhan, a French author of the first rank, wrote a celebrated "Letter to the Leaders of the Resistance," in which, among other things, he wrote:

> There is no crime you have not perpetrated. No infamy you have not committed. No villainy to which you have not stooped. You have committed, a hundred to one, all the illegal acts of which you accuse an enemy which, when it was near you, filled you with a holy dread. You revolt me. You nauseate me. You are ignoble. The one thing I will always regret is ever having been by your side.[9]

Having seen how the French treated other French, it is not surprising to find that their behavior toward German prisoners was, if possible, even worse—from the collective shooting of German prisoners in Annecy[10] to the torture of soldiers in Foix, and not forgetting the killing of wounded prisoners in Evian. There are no concrete figures for the number of German prisoners massacred by the Frech resistance guerrillas, but Freda Utley, an American writer who has worked on documenting the subject, believes that, at a minimum, the figure would be close to 10,000.[11]

Let us cite as examples two cases among many similar:

> In Foix, August 20, 1944, 57 German soldiers who did not obey the orders received from their High Command to join the Wehrmacht columns that were heading eastward, wanted nevertheless to salvage their honor by not surrendering to the FFI without having at least put up a show of resistance.
>
> They entrenched themselves behind a school, but, without firing a single shot, surrendered at the first solicitation to lay down their arms. It was certainly not a glorious act to add to the history of the Wehrmacht, but, after all, they were old territorial reserve troops who had nothing in common with the SS or the Gestapo, who were sick of the war and who preferred to become prisoners rather than fight.
>
> Without even the pretense of an interrogation, they were piled into two trucks, taken to a quarry two kilometers from Foix and shot *en masse*. The only officer among them was paraded through the city, receiving hundreds of kicks and spit-showers from the glorious, finally liberated, population, and at last hanged from a tree in the Avenue de la Vilotte, in front of the town hall. The whole city of Foix can testify that this is so.[12]

And another example:

> I was chief officer of transmissions for Section 446. During the retreat from France my unit was under the command of Col. Krappman, in Chantillon-sur-Seine. Finding itself surrounded and without ammunition, the unit surrendered to the Americans, and was handed over to the resistance groups in Chantillon on Sept. 10, 1944 and provisionally interned in a prison camp set up by the Chantillon airport.
>
> The leader of the *maquisard* groups was a Barras, or Barrès, who was a brewer of Chantillon, a Communist, who had given himself the title of colonel. On Sept. 18, on the orders of this "colonel" and in his presence, Col. Krappman, who had been gravely wounded, two captains, a lieutenant, a sub-lieutenant, a sub-official of the General Staff, a sergeant, a troop leader and some 50 soldiers were taken out of the camp on the pretense of transporting them to a disciplinary battalion. Two weeks later I found out that some 55 or 60 Germans had been shot in the area of Chantillon. (Report of sub-officer of the Wehrmacht Rudolf Krachner, collected by F.J.P. Veale, English historian)

We would ordinarily have omitted the testimony of the German Krachner, faithful to the intention of this work to use testimony only from the "good guys" (the Allies) themselves. But we decided to mention it, as it was corroborated by the prestigious British historian F.J.P. Veale,[13] who carried out an exhaustive investigation of the case.

Many good things have been said about the French *maquisards*, most of it false, in our opinion.

I have spoken of it in previous works, of the *maquisards*' purely political usefulness in contributing to poison the climate of the German occupation and making any French-German collaboration more difficult. As for their military valor, Sir Basil Liddell Hart, an Englishman and a world authority in the field of military history, describes it in one word: a "nuisance." But a nuisance for the English and Americans as well. For political reasons, Gen. de Gaulle was informed *a priori* of the military plans of the Westerners in France. Naturally, the FFI dynamited a bridge that the English and Americans were planning to occupy by surprise and use it to send tanks over. "We should have informed de Gaulle *a posteriori*," said Liddell Hart.[14]

We do not wish to close this painful dossier on the "liberation" of France without making mention of the political trials against the Cabinet members of the Vichy regime. Let us remember that this government had been recognized by the whole world, with the sole exception of Britain—which had invented, promoted and protected the myth of de Gaulle. Even the United States and the Soviet Union had recognized the Vichy government. Nevertheless, the new provisional government of Gen. de Gaulle, installed in the wake of English and American tanks, declared the government of Vichy illegal, and all the politicians and important functionaries who had served under the regime were tried by political tribunals and, with monotonous regularity, condemned. The head of state, Marshal Philippe Pétain, the hero of Verdun in World War I, was condemned to death for treason, but de Gaulle commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, which he endured until his death at age 95.

Philippe Laval, head of the Pétain government, was judicially lynched. The judge interrupted him constantly. The

jurors called him *"cochon"* (pig). Naturally he was sentenced to death. De Gaulle rejected the petition for mercy presented by his lawyer. Mysteriously informed of de Gaulle's refusal, Laval poisoned himself in his cell. The guards who came to take him to the execution site found him in agonies. But "justice" would not allow her prey to escape. Brought back to semi-consciousness, his stomach pumped, Laval, half dead, was executed by firing squad, tied to a chair.

## THE "LIBERATION" OF BELGIUM

The "liberation" in Belgium produced a relatively smaller number of victims than those it caused in France—at least, in terms of deaths. But in terms of sanctions and fines, Belgium earned itself a high ranking among the postwar "purifiers." The juridical term "anti-social" was created, which included all those that might have been pro-German or in favor of friendship with Germany, or simply anti-Communist.

A special law, entitled "Article 123 *sexies du code penal*," passed after the "liberation," prohibited the anti-socials from exercising the following professions: corporate administrator, lawyer, journalist, doctor, theater or film actor, radio announcer, professor, writer, speaker, theater or film director, and even . . . set changer and prompter.[15]

On Jan. 19, 1945, the military auditor of Brussels made it known to the population that anyone who helped an "anti-social" could be sentenced to between 15 and 20 years of prison. In May of the same year, the Law College of Brussels announced that its members, as a consequence of threats received from the extremists, socialists and Communists who made the law in Belgium, would have to give up defending the "anti-socials."

The Belgian government even ordered the detention of 28,000 business leaders—almost all of Belgian nationality—for "economic collaboration" with Germany. In Belgium, in sum, some 15,000 people were murdered,[14] another 231,000 were declared "anti-socials," and some 70,000 were imprisoned. In addition, 75,391 dossiers were opened for economic collaboration.[16]

Particularly odious was the repression against the many thousands of Belgian volunteers—Flemings and Walloons—who had fought in Russia against Bolshevism. At the end of May of 1945, some 3,000 Belgian workers returned who, voluntarily, as unpaid laborers, had gone to work for the Germans. They returned on a Belgian ship, which had gone to find them in Odessa, Ukraine.

These workers believed they were returning from exile. But they had no time to disembark: "The mob at Ostend overwhelmed them. They threw them in the water. They swam to the shore; the mob pushed them back. All of them drowned. Justice was done against these anti-socials."[17]

As for those who, with weapons in hand, opposed Communism, they were considered traitors to Belgium.

Leon Degrelle, the leader of the Rexist movement, who fought against Communists in Russia, succeeded in reaching Spain in the first days of April 1945. In spite of repeated demands by the Belgian justice system, the Spanish government refused to authorize his extradition. Degrelle had been condemned to death *in absentia* at the end of 1944 by a Belgian political tribunal.

The condemnation was based entirely on "thought crime," for having been head of "Rex," and for having been a volunteer for the Waffen-SS on the eastern front. The trial was grotesquely odious. Degrelle declared himself ready to return to his homeland as soon as he was given a guarantee that he would be allowed the freedom to defend himself, to have a regular trial, fair and impartial, and especially if the proceedings were public. The Belgian justice system must not have been very confident in its case, because they did not accept his offer. So Degrelle remained in Spain.[18]

But "justice" has very long arms. It could not reach Degrelle, but his aged mother and father, who had never participated in politics, were imprisoned for the crime of being his parents. For this new crime of relationship, one of his brothers-in-law, along with the latter's sisters, his spouse and his nine-month-old daughter were imprisoned. Finally, Degrelle's brother was shot by the "liberators." ✦

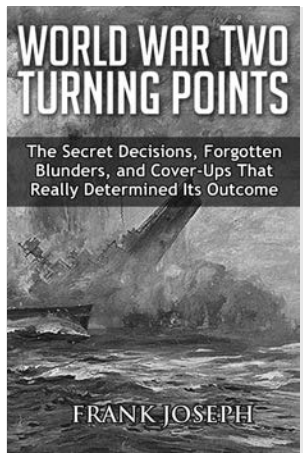
**ENDNOTES:**

1 *Paroles Francaises*, Paris, 27-III-1947.
2 Robert Aton (a Jewish writer): *History of the Purge*.
3 Journal of Sessions of the National Assembly, 4-XI-1950
4 Sisley Huddleston: *France: The Tragic Years*.
5 Donald Robinson: *The American Mercury*, April 1946.
6 *Ibid*.
7 Frank McMillan: *The Tablet*. 7-I-1950.
8 *Encyclopédie Larousse*.
9 After writing his *Lettre aux Directeurs of Resistence*, Jean Paulhan resigned as a member of the National Council of Writers. (N. of A).
10 *Nuremberg II*. Maurice Bardèche, 252.
11 Freda Utley: *The Resistance*.
12 *Paroles Françaises*. Paris, 25-III-1947.
13 F.J.P. Veale: *Advance to Barbarism*.
14 Sir Basil Liddell-Hart: *Memoirs of a Military Reporter*.
15 Only eight components of the unit that carried out the alleged massacre at Oradour were located by the French at the end of the war, and condemned. Four of them were found to be Lorrainers. (N. of A)
16 The French writer Saint- Loup's account *The Heretics* says that two members of the SS Charlemagne Division VII were sentenced to death for raping a girl, even though the two defendants said their "partner" had consented. (N. of A)
17 Maurice Bardèche: *War Crimes of the Allies*.
18 Paul Sérant: *The Fate of the Defeated*, 136.

***JOAQUIN BOCHACA, ESQ.*** is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***MISS MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER***, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

# WWII's Little-Known Turning Points

**Review by John Tiffany**


WORLD WAR TWO TURNING POINTS
The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders, and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome
FRANK JOSEPH

***World War Two Turning Points:***
***The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome***

BY FRANK JOSEPH

Softcover, 278 pages, #708, $18
See page 64 for ordering information.

The turning points of war are often not what we think they are. For example, the Battle of Midway Island is frequently cited as a turning point of WWII, but it was pure luck the U.S. won the battle.

But in many cases turning points are not big, dramatic battles but seemingly minor events that attracted little attention at the time or later.

You remember the old nursery rhyme where, for want of a horseshoe nail, a war was lost.

It can also be a matter of interpretation, or misinterpretation. For example, in World War II, some historians claim the siege of Lille, France, from May 28 to June 1, 1940 was crucial because it affected the Dunkirk evacuation. But this notion is based on the erroneous theory that Hitler wanted to destroy the British and French forces bottled up at Dunkirk and go on to invade England—whereas nothing was further from his mind. He was still thinking there could be peace with Britain, and letting the British at Dunkirk escape seemed like a gesture that would convince the English government of his desire for an amicable settlement of their differences.

Frank Joseph, a celebrated Revisionist history writer in his new book *World War II Turning Points* does a far better and more interesting analysis of the overlooked blunders, secret decisions and forgotten cover-ups that in actuality determined who would win or lose the most titanic war of the 20th century. Joseph's writings are always well written and researched, and you'll find this masterpiece hard to put down.

No doubt the biggest bombshell in the book is his revelation that Germany had built the atom bomb and tested it twice, before anyone else—first in October 1944 and again in 1945. Hitler refused to drop the bomb on London—because he considered the Brits as fellow Aryans—but may have intended to use it on New York City. He just needed a delivery system, which failed to materialize before the war ended. The German invention of the atom bomb is described by Joseph as "firmly documented."

The United States too, of course, was trying to develop and deploy the bomb, but while Germany had plenty of uranium, America had only enough for the testing, not the actual bombing. Japan, too, was in the race but needed uranium, so Germany shipped U-235 to Japan aboard the submarine *U-234*. Ironically the sub was captured by U.S. forces and the material used to build the bombs that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

A tragic turning point for the Axis was when Marshal Italo Balbo was shot out of the sky by friendly fire as anti-aircraft gunners mistook his Sparrowhawk for one of the RAF bombers that had just attacked Tobruk. His replacement was the overcautious Gen. Rodolfo Graziani. Historians fail to give due credit to Ettore Muti's "bold, skillfully executed air raids on British petroleum centers in Palestine" that followed, says Joseph, but Graziani failed to take advantage of these opportunities—snatching defeat from the jaws of victory. The only thing that kept the game going was the stupid blundering of Churchill, who fell for a Mussolini ploy in hubristically thinking he could simultaneously succeed in both the Balkan and North African theaters.

Joseph doesn't discuss every blunder of WWII, which would be difficult in a book of this length—278 pages. For example, consider Douglas MacArthur's liberation of the Philippines in 1944, two years after "Dugout Doug's" miserable failure to defend the archipelago. The liberation was unnecessary, protracting the war by at least two months, its only purpose being for MacArthur to grandstand and proclaim, "I have returned."

But Joseph does identify 20 oft-ignored turning points of the war, which should satisfy most readers.

Operation Barbarossa, which saved Europe, or at least the western part, from brutal Communist takeover by Stalin, is accorded a chapter, Chapter 10. This has been well covered by The Barnes Review but bears re-

peating and repeating, as the establishment continues to turn a blind eye to this crucial event.

In one of the most astonishing achievements of WWII, Germany tested an intercontinental ballistic missile, which was launched from Germany, actually flew over the United States and landed in the Sea of Japan. This information came out only a few years ago in *Der Spiegel* and was picked up by *Pravda* (and Joseph added some Soviet secret police documentation) but is still not widely known. Had the war continued for half a year or so, this technology could have been combined with Germany's atom bombs and Hitler could have nuked cities in the United States with ICBM A-bombs. Had this happened—and it is doubtful that in the end Hitler would have approved of the mass murder of so many innocent civilians—the war would have been won for the Axis and the world today would be a very different place indeed.

The pilot behind this early March 1945 flight was a man named Raul Streicher, who made this incredible story public about five years ago. After splashdown he was picked up by the Japanese.

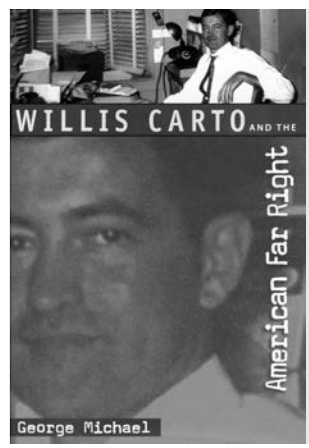
The ICBM, a multi-stage A-10, was tested twice. The first time, in February 1945, there was another pilot aboard. That test failed, and the pilot perished. His name was given, and Joseph was able to verify that he was a real Luftwafffe pilot and died at this time, although the details were not made public, not surprisingly.

Joseph assures us that more secrets of World War II are yet to come out.

Hopefully he will be writing a sequel to this astonishing book. ✦

# Oft-Ignored Publisher a Major Force

**Review by John Friend**




***Willis Carto and the American Far Right***

BY GEORGE MICHAEL

Softcover, 341 pp., #505, $20 (reg. $45)
See page 64 for ordering information.
Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Despite certain fallacious assumptions, particularly regarding the veracity of the official "Holocaust" narrative of WWII and the purported diabolical nature of Adolf Hitler and National Socialist Germany, George Michael's detailed biography of Willis Carto's life, political activities, and publishing endeavors is commendably balanced and extremely scholarly, with literally hundreds of end notes and an extensive bibliography. The details and facts provided throughout the book are painstakingly documented, providing a thorough and all-encompassing overview of one of America's greatest nationalist patriots along with a general history of the American far right.

Michael, a political science professor from the University of Virginia at Wise who has studied and written extensively about the political right, was granted exclusive access to Carto in preparation for his must-read book *Willis Carto and the American Far Right*, conducting numerous personal interviews which allowed him to obtain a deeper insight into Carto's views and activities since he became active in the right-wing struggle shortly after WWII. Describing Carto as "undoubtedly the central figure in the post-World War II American far right," Michael outlines Carto's efforts to promote the various causes associated with the right wing in America.

Carto has been instrumental in publishing and promoting a wide variety of marginalized, demonized ideas and political perspectives over the course of his long publishing career. *The Spotlight*, perhaps Carto's most influential and well-known publication, championed traditional right-wing and conservative causes including nationalism, populism, patriotism and racialism. Carto's publications have also been and remain uncompromising opponents of multiculturalism, unnecessary wars and foreign interventions, and the push for internationalism, free trade, and open borders, amongst other important issues. The views and opinions found in Carto's former and current publications epitomize American political and economic traditions formulated and implemented by the Founding Fathers.

Perhaps his most controversial endeavor (yet arguably the most important), Carto also sought to institutionalize historical Revisionism, which is simply an attempt to bring history into accord with the facts as we know them, especially as it relates to WWII and the alleged Jewish "Holocaust." This vital and courageous undertaking lives on with THE BARNES REVIEW. Additionally, Carto attempted to institutionalize a populist, America-first political lobby and political party, founding the LIBERTY LOBBY (1955) and the Populist Party (1984) respectively.

As the founder of the LIBERTY LOBBY, which Michael characterizes as "one of the most enduring institutions in the history of the movement" that "provided a base where virtually all segments of the far right came together," Carto sought to institutionalize and unify the various, and often diverging, actors and organizations comprising the right wing in an effort to gain credibility amongst the American populace as well as advance the interests of the right wing more effectively.

Given the nature of the LIBERTY LOBBY's political persuasion, along with its hard-hitting and popular newspaper, *The Spotlight*, it of course attracted powerful and ruthless enemies who were determined to undermine and destroy it, which was eventually accomplished.

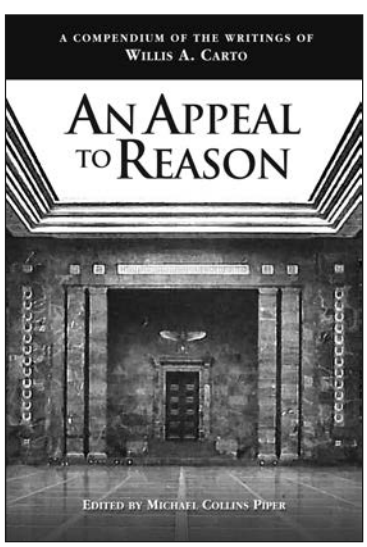
Michael details the origins and platform of *The Spotlight* newspaper, which was "an important bridge between various segments of the far right," now succeeded by AMERICAN FREE PRESS (AFP). Indeed, AFP and *The Spotlight* before it are arguably "the organ of the American far right," which appeal to many segments of the right wing in America and around the world, including opponents of globalism, massive immigration and the Israel lobby as well as traditional America-first conservatives and racialist thinkers. Early in his career, Carto eloquently argued "each cultural unit has a moral imperative to be true to itself and pursue its own destiny," a theme that is righteously emphasized in both his current and past publications.

Carto is a man who has done more to advance the agenda and causes of the right wing in post-WWII America than any other single individual. Over the years, he has published a variety of newsletters, newspapers and journals, covering some of the most important and controversial issues facing not only America, but the entire world. Carto has never backed down from or avoided the uncomfortable realities that so many in the media and political establishment cowardly acquiesce to or traitorously facilitate.

Confronting the organized Jewish community, the Israel lobby, race hustlers, culture Marxism, the war on White America and false narratives of history—particularly as they related to WWII—Carto has been, and remains, in the vanguard of authentic American nationalism, populism and truth-telling. He has been persecuted, stabbed in the back, and slandered—yet he has persevered and today he stands as the most iconic and influential figure in the American right wing.

Michael's book is a must read for anyone truly interested in the history of the American far right and the efforts of one of its key players in the post-World War II era. ✦

***JOHN FRIEND*** is a political activist, author, journalist and talk show host. He is also a freelance writer for AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper in Washington, D.C. Call 202-544-5977 to get a sample copy of AFP. He authored an article about Thomas Paine in the July/August 2014 TBR issue.



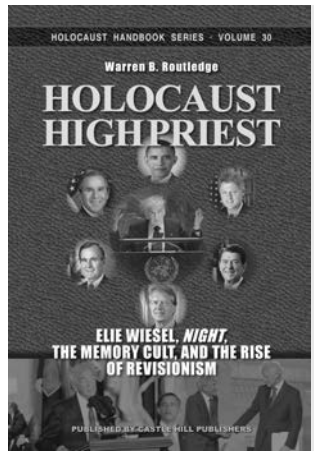

## AND DON'T FORGET THIS CARTO CLASSIC:

# *An Appeal to Reason:*
## *Compiled by Michael Collins Piper*

For over 50 years, TBR publisher Willis A. Carto has been at the center of the American nationalist movement, responsible for the publication of thousands of books, newspapers, magazines, monographs and other literature that has reached millions of readers in the U.S. and around the globe. Through weekly publications such as *The Spotlight* and such widely-read journals as THE BARNES REVIEW and AMERICAN FREE PRESS, Carto has been responsible for maintaining traditional American populism and nationalism as a thriving force in the political debate over the conduct of U.S. (and international) affairs. Softcover, 284 pages, #511, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) To order send payment using the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Order online at www.barnesreview.com.

# The Holocaust's High Priest

**Review by Dr. Frederick Töben**


HOLOCAUST HANDBOOK SERIES - VOLUME 30
Warren B. Routledge
HOLOCAUST HIGHPRIEST
ELIE WIESEL, NIGHT, THE MEMORY CULT, AND THE RISE OF REVISIONISM
PUBLISHED BY CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS

***Holocaust High Priest***
***Elie Wiesel, "Night," The Memory Cult and the Rise of Revisionism***

BY WARREN B. ROUTLEDGE

Softcover, 474 pages, #711, $35
See page 64 for ordering information.
Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Elie Wiesel has arguably done more than any other human to establish the new religion of our time, Holocaustianity—or the belief in the Jewish holocaust or genocide by the German government during World War II. We say Jewish because while other groups were allegedly also exterminated, it is only the Jews we keep hearing about. Yet, is this "high priest" of the Holocaustian faith in reality nothing but an impostor? The very idea boggles the mind —but remember the principle of the big lie.

As Adolf Hitler sagely observed:

> By placing responsibility for the loss of the world war on the shoulders of Ludendorff [the Jews] took away the weapon of moral right from the only adversary dangerous enough to be likely to succeed in bringing the betrayers of the fatherland to justice. All this was inspired by the principle—which is quite true within itself—that in the big lie there is always a certain force of credibility; because the broad masses of a nation are always more easily corrupted in the deeper strata of their emotional nature than consciously or voluntarily; and thus in the primitive simplicity of their minds they more readily fall victim to the big lie than the small lie, since they themselves often tell small lies in little matters but would be ashamed to resort to large-scale falsehoods. It would never come into their heads to fabricate colossal untruths, and they would not believe that others could have the impudence to distort the truth so infamously. Even though the facts which prove this to be so may be brought clearly to their minds, they will still doubt and waver and will continue to think that there may be some other explanation. . . . .

The redoubtable Brother Nathanael, among others, has exposed Elie Wiesel as a big liar. Third Reich historian Carolyn Yeager is another who has demanded Wiesel show the world the tattoo he claims to have on his left arm from being in the Auschwitz camp. Wiesel has failed to do so but is seen in videos with no tattoo visible.

Now a remarkable book has been written exposing Wiesel as the weasel he is. It is by Warrren Routledge—although a paperback it is a very respectable 476 pages, a definitive work of 11 chapters with an appendix by famed Revisionist Carlo Mattogno and an eight-page foreword by fighter for truth Germar Rudolf. It is titled *Holocaust High Priest: "Night," the Memory Cult and the Rise of Revisionism*.

Routledge's tome meticulously documents Wiesel's mendacity. It proves once and for all that the little old man is a terrible fraud. All of Wiesel's awards and his lionization in the kept media do not amount to a hill of Zyklon B pellets. That includes his 1986 Nobel peace prize, which is as meaningless as the one given to the equally fraudulent Barack Obama.

Wiesel will not likely even dare to admit this book exists, it so decidedly deconstructs the charlatan. It undoes Wiesel's own exaggerated "Holocaust" claims made in his own autobiography, *Night*, and his other postwar assertions. There is no tattoo; Wiesel is not, as he claimed, the man in the photo taken in the Auschwitz barracks. His father was not gassed to death, but died of natural causes while being evacuated to spare him from the oncoming Red Army. Young Elie, a teenager at the time, enjoyed taking walks around the camp and sorted electrical components as his so-called slave labor.

Well written, Routledge also is an easy read. The bibliography, scholars will be interested to note, cites works of more than 350 authors and contains 686 footnotes.

But most importantly, it exposes Wiesel—the anointed spokesman of the Shoah—as nothing more than a charlatan of the worst order, one who would be right at home pushing snake oil to unsuspecting little old ladies. Problem is, his holocaust tales are even more poisonous. ✦

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### TBR'S MAN OF THE YEAR

Back in the era of the 1990s, when the Russian economy experienced a total shock and destruction, their economy suffered an 80% loss of GDP. Russia had survived the Vikings, Mongols, Turks, Napoleon, Lenin, Hitler and Stalin but collapsed when Western imperialism was imposed.

Today, Russia under Putin has a rising standard of living, one of the largest economies in the world. Obama has imposed sanctions on the Russian economy because of the Crimea takeover, but Putin has been resilient and out-maneuvered the West. Putin has shown that the West can't have every nation subservient to its will. Kudos to Putin for resisting the illegal seizures of countries that are in Obama's devious hands.

***Mary Finley***
***Wisconsin***

### LIFE-LONG STRUGGLE

Even as a man in possession of strong and healthy racial instincts, I have been engaged in a life-long intellectual struggle to pry the last of the scales—the filthy, deliberate lies—from these sore eyes. The writers and editors of The Barnes Review have helped me develop a concord between my raging heart and my restless mind. Dissipating is the unsettling feeling of constantly sensing the presence of ancient truths but being unable to discern them thoroughly. Of late, I have slowly been uncovering the outer edges of a profound spirituality, the likes of which I had never known and never believed possible.

Little is as noble as giving a young man an honest introduction to his heroic forebears; as eradicating the unjustified guilt he has wrongly been trained to carry; as disabusing him of malicious illusions and clarifying the substance and meaning of his heritage. Thank you, patrons and supporters of TBR: you have infused me with dreams of towering titans, and solidified my faith in our victory.

***Rich Poplawski***
***Pennsylvania***

### ZEPPELIN WAR

Your article on "Germany's Zeppelin War" (March/April 2015) was quite eloquent regarding the British naval blockade which resulted in the starvation of 762,796 Germans.

. . . Among the goods blockaded was nitrate mined from bat guano in Chilean caves. These nitrates served two purposes:

- Production of explosives; and
- Fertilizer for production of food.

It is only fair to mention the efforts of Fritz Haber, the German-Jewish chemist, who enabled Germany to carry on the war for several more years.

The Haber-Bosch process which utilized high temperatures and pressures and special catalysts, allowed them to extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and its fixation as ammonia, which is in turn easily converted to nitrate.

Haber's process was an invention of 100% genuine, creative genius, and was of immense and immediate practical utility. It allowed German armaments manufacturers to keep pumping out munitions long after they would have run out of Chilean nitrates. Also, by permitting German farmers to fertilize their fields and raise prodigious amounts of food, Haber saved hundreds of thousands of German civilians from starvation.

As such, the Haber-Bosch process stands in stark contrast to a different, 100% bogus Jewish chemical process invented in the same period: Chaim Weizmann's fermentation of horse chestnuts to produce acetone, which is required for the production of smokeless gunpowder (cordite).

Weizmann's technique was useless to the British war effort, as it was soon surpassed by other superior methods—this despite the fact that Weizmann's "genius" was used as a propaganda screen for Britain's notorious Balfour Declaration.

***Jonathon Hayes***
***Illinois***

### SOLZHENITSYN

I came across this quote from Alexander Solzhenitsyn and thought you might find it of interest: "You might understand, the leading Bolsheviks who took over Russia were not Russians. They hated Russians. They hated Christians. Driven by ethnic hatred, they tortured and slaughtered millions of Russians without a shred of human remorse. This cannot be overstated. Bolshevism committed the greatest human slaughter of all time. The fact that most of the world is ignorant and uncaring about this enormous crime is proof that the global media is in the hands of the perpetrators."

On another note, on page 47 of the March/April 2015 edition, you identified Frau Förster-Nietzsche as the daughter of Friedrich Nietzsche. She was his younger sister.

***Kenneth W. Wallace***
***Via Email***

### WHO WILL SAVE US TODAY?

Hitler said, "Someday the world will see that I was right." That time is here, but everyone is afraid to say or do something. Hitler saw the problem that Germany was struggling with after World War I and did something about it, in spite of the dangers he was facing. He was nearly killed and was put in jail, but that did not stop him. He got Germany back on her feet. He outlawed the stock market and put the banks in German hands. People were prospering, except some aristocrats who felt Hitler, being of common birth, should not be in the position to order them about. So some of them got together, tried to assassinate him and sabotaged his orders. Consequently Germany lost the war and so did the White race!

Europe and the U.S. are being invaded by third-world populations. This mass immigration has been carefully planned centuries ago by the Zionists. If everybody has brown skin, they won't stand out, and there will be less discrimination against them. They, including their corrupt collaborators, to whom power and money are more important than loyalty to their country, are in charge now in almost every country all over the world. They control the media, they control the politicians and they control which wars to fight. Where is the hero who will save us?

***Angelika***
***Nevada***

### CZAR PAUL AND THE JEWS

I own every copy of TBR from the first. But, none contains the content of the last January/February 2015 issue entitled "Czar Paul and the Jews" by Dr. Matthew Johnson. So much historical exactness from the past and its due course. If only Dr. Johnson would expand this article into 1,000 pages and educate future generations.

***Skip McConkey***
***Washington***

### MORE ON CZAR PAUL

Recently, I received a bundle of back issues of The Barnes Review. The first issue I picked up was the November/December 1999 "FDR's Mass Sedition Trial." I've always

known that it was a tragedy, but the information I read was eye opening and to a certain degree disheartening. This morning as I worked the graveyard shift, I picked up the January/February issue. The article "Czar Paul and the Jews" was mind blowing. My mind has been opened in new ways—ways that I did not know were actually possible.

***Thomas Quinn***
***New York***

### A THIRST IN AMERICA

I would like to compliment your writers for their courage and perseverance in presenting the truth of history (TBR) and current events ( American Free Press). I have fortunately received every issue of TBR, though a few have escaped when friends have not returned them. There is a thirst in America for the truth that your publications provide, but unfortunately most people have an aversion to the truth. Your writers present the facts and connect the dots in a logical manner. Actor Jack Nicholson profoundly yelled in a movie "You can't handle the truth." The article you published long ago about Antonio Gramsci illustrates why our society has seldom been told the truth. Our schools, churches, media, politics, military have all been infiltrated by a group with an agenda contrary to our Constitution and the beliefs of our founding fathers. Please never give up on your most necessary mission.

***Gordon Barrett***
***Indiana***

### FAREWELL TO A TRUE HERO

Dear TBR: James Mayfield Damon, my husband of 56 years, died April 15, 2015. I was monitoring his mailbox and just came across your message. He would have been delighted to translate the article on Francis Yockey. I would like for you to know that he was so very proud to be on the editorial board of The Barnes Review. He felt that his years of translations were finally acknowledged and that he was making a significant contribution to the Revisionist movement.

***Johanna Damon***
***Via Email***

**(It is we who were honored to have your husband on our editorial board. He was an extremely intelligent man with a real gift for languages. His translations brought important information to American readers they otherwise would never have seen. We honor him once more, posthumously, by leaving his name on our list of board members for this issue. Rest in peace, James.—Ed.)**

### GIVEN UP ON THE MAINSTREAM

Thanks for putting together such a magnificent magazine. For the person who is serious about history, this is the subscription to have. I am on Social Security and I am glad for the monthly billing option. That's also how I pay for AFP. I gave up on people like NBC liar Brian Williams long ago. The same stories are on all three channels, in different orders, and they all present the same exact points of view. It's like TASS! The radio is just as bad. I listen to [the radio] most all day, and at night at work. The news at 5 a.m. is the same as 11 p.m. How stupid do they think people are? I eagerly await the next issue of TBR. I read it cover to cover, and wish I had another issue when done.

***Robert Yarbrough Jr.***
***Virginia***

### STALAG EDITION

I had not realized there was a stalag edition of *Mein Kampf*. I have a quote for you from the Murphy edition, which I think gives some insight into the real Adolf Hitler: "At that time I was living in one of the barracks of the 2nd Infantry Regiment. I had a little room which still bore the unmistakable traces of the revolution. During the day I was mostly out, at the quarters of Light Infantry No. 41 or else attending meetings or lectures. . . . I spent only the night at the quarters I lodged. Since I usually woke up at about 5 a.m. every morning, I got into the habit of amusing myself with watching little mice which played around in my little room. I used to place a few pieces of hard bread or crust on the floor and watch the funny little beasts playing around and enjoying themselves with these delicacies. I had suffered so many privations in my own life, that I well knew what hunger was and could only too well picture to myself the pleasure these little creatures were experiencing."

Does this sound like the "monster" we have all come to know? Is this the boogeyman we have been taught to revile since we were children? I think not. It reminds me of a nother quote: "Consider the lilies and how they grow." What thinkest thou, readers?

***Dan Zolezzi***
***California***

**(Even experts on Hitler must be sure to read *Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition* [softcover, 584 pages, 6" × 9", #675, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.] from The TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free or go to www.barnesreview.com.—Ed.)**

### LOOK FORWARD TO EVERY ISSUE

As a recent subscriber, I look forward to each new issue. History is not normally the way Hollywood or the propaganda reporting would like to have us believe. Keep pulling the stories into the light of public knowledge.

***John Kane***
***Michigan***

### AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

In California, while construction crews were working on a highway, they found a new species of spider. Construction was immediately halted so as to secure the existence of this spider. If this is done for a spider, what about the endangered species that civilized every nation known to man, created the written word, coined the English language (among many others), discovered electricity, invented the wheel, telephone, washing machine, indoor plumbing and inhabited every continent on the globe? This species is 7% of the world's population and drastically dropping every decade. This wonderful species has done amazing things for the world all through history and, without preservation, will cease to exist. So, I ask, can and will we secure the existence of the White race?

***Josh Fraser***
***New Hampshire***

### R.M. WEST A GENIUS

I love R.M. West's books. I am now most of the way through his third volume. If it is possible for you to do so, please inform the author that I am very impressed with these books—more so than I had anticipated. Please be advised that I am in the process of ordering this collection to be shipped to a close comrade in Arizona, this is how pleased I am with my purchase. If there is ever anything I can do for you, please do not hesitate to ask.

***Justin Van Der Berg***
***Colorado***

**(Mr. West will be pleased to read your comments. Readers can order Mr. West's books at www.barnesreview.com or by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free. These unique volumes include *The Nation as Race & Myth*, *The Germane* and *The Revolt Against Empire*.—Ed.)**

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